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MARRIAGES.

At Kobe, on the 22nd January, by the Rev. E. Champneys Irwine, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Yokohama, WILLIAM ROSS, to FLORENCE EVA, widow of the late HENRY STEELE.

At the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Shanghai, on the 30th January, by the Rev. Father LOUAIL, S.J., ROZENDO CARMO DA SILVA E SOUZA, to ANGELICA MARIA D'OLIVEIRA.

At the Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 4th February, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., assisted by the Rev. G. Walsh, ALICE HENRIETTA, elder daughter of J. A. POND, Esq., of Shanghai, to FREDERICK LESLIE CROMPTON, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

At Nagasaki, on the 24th January, JAMES W. BAIRD, of Ayr, Scotland, aged 37 years.

On the 25th January, at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Aizawa, Yokohama, of small-pox, DAVID BOUCHER, late Chief Engineer of steamer *Toyohashi Maru*.

At Hankow, on the 27th January, 1897, ALEX. PRICE, aged 54 years.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The English mail of the 8th January arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Rohilla*, on the 8th February (31 days); and the American mail of the 7th January arrived, per P. M. steamer *Peru*, on the 9th February (33 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

It is reported that Li Hung-chang is again in high favour with the Emperor.

The Directors of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited, propose to pay a final dividend for 1896 of 5 per cent., making 9 per cent. for the year.

The Agent of the Messageries Maritimes informs us that the Company's steamers hitherto calling at Bombay on their way home will cease calling there until further notice.

The Directors of the Shanghai Cargo Boat Company have declared a final dividend of 8 per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year, and the Directors of the Co-operative Cargo Boat Company 9 per cent., making 14 per cent., for the year.

Rear-Admiral Gigault de la Bédolliere, accompanied by his flag captain and the chief of his staff, was a passenger by the last outward French mail to Saigon, where Admiral de Beaumont will hand him over the command in chief of the French squadron in the Far East.

News has been received of the death at Timor of the Right Rev. Bishop Medeiros, Bishop of Macao. His Lordship, who had been in ill health for some time past, was on the point of returning to Macao, but his illness proved too severe to admit of his removal. He died on the 7th January.

The sentence of death passed by the Supreme Court at Yokohama on Edith May Hallowell Carew for the murder of her husband has been commuted by Sir Ernest Satow to penal servitude for life. The charge brought against Miss Jacob by Mr. Lowder, Mrs. Carew's counsel, has been withdrawn.

The Raub Australian Gold Mining Company advertises a dividend of one shilling per share, payable on the 15th March next, at Singapore and Brisbane, with respect to shares on the register at these places respectively. Tenders for ten thousand unallotted contributing shares of £1 paid up to 13/10 in the Company are also advertised for.

Applications submitted by German and British subjects for registration of trade-marks and designs in Japan are slowly investigated in the Department for Agriculture and Commerce. It is said that some thirty have been approved up to date out of about 600 sent in. Similar requests continue to arrive in large number.—*Hyogo News*.

At the annual general meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce held on the 28th January the following resolutions were passed:—"That with reference to the despatch of the Secretary of State of 27th October last, paragraph 5, representation be made to the Government that, in the interests of the trade of the Colony, no steps should be taken to withdraw the present note issues of the Banks." (2).—"The Chamber reiterates its opinion in favour of the issue of Government one dollar notes as forming a great convenience to the community and urges the inclusion of this denomination of note in the proposed issue."

The lying telegram stating that Miss Jacob had confessed to the murder of Mr. Carew and to having written certain mysterious letters appears in the Australian papers. Miss Jacob will have a large field for libel actions open to her and with the claim she may possibly have for damages for false imprisonment she may receive liberal pecuniary compensation for the suffering and injury to which she has been subjected. The telegram referred to is an illustration of the dangers to which newspapers are liable. It would naturally be accepted in good faith by all the newspapers in which it appeared, but it was absolutely false and will render every newspaper that published it liable to an action for damages.

The profits of the Yebisu Beer Brewery Co., Limited, of Tokyo, for the past half-year amounted to \$70,053, and the shareholders received a dividend of 20 per cent., while \$43,350 were carried to reserves, and \$10,500 given as bonus to the employees of the brewery.

A Tientsin despatch reports that the Tientsin Peking Railway has only been so far completed to a place called Lutai, a village half way between the two termini. The reason for the delay is attributed to lack of sleepers for the new railway, hence there is no prospect of journeying from Tientsin to the Yungting gate of Peking by rail until May or June next. A large consignment of sleepers had, however, arrived before the closing of navigation, and they are reported to be sufficient to keep the navies at work until April next.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The Japanese Ministry, it is stated, has amended the naval extension scheme proposed by the last Ministry. It has been decided to increase the tonnage of the four first-class cruisers, for the first stage of the extension, from 7,500 tons to 9,000 tons and also to extend the steel armour below the water line. Alterations have also been made in the plans for the two first-class cruisers for the second stage, making the vessels armoured cruisers. When the whole programme is completed, the Japanese navy will have eight armoured cruisers each 9,000 tons, and four battleships each of 14,000 tons. The total tonnage of the naval fleet will be over 225,000 tons.

A great fire occurred at Cholon on the morning of the 24th January, from 120 to 140 buildings being consumed and not a single house left standing over a large area. The damage is estimated, according to the *Courrier de Saigon*, at more than a million dollars, of which a fifth is covered by insurance. In a subsequent issue our contemporary says the loss, according to the approximate estimates of the local authorities and the insurance agents, is much greater than was at first stated. If the figures given by the Chinese as to the amount of goods in the godowns can be accepted the damage amounts to nearly two millions. Our contemporary, however, points out that Chinese statements under such circumstances are not reliable. The extent of the area burnt over is about two hectares.

There appears, according to a despatch from Peking, to be an intention on the part of certain high officers connected with the so-called Mongolian Superintendency to change the status of Tibet into that of a province of China with a Governor, Treasurer, Judge, Tactais, and other local authorities. This Superintendency, which really means "Superintendency over Barbarian Tribes," has charge of the relations with Tibet and Nepal, and until of late also over Tonkin, Korea, and the Liao-chin islands as the Mongolian Confederacies for Leagues. Like these Confederacies Tibet has always had an Imperial Resident of Manchu or Mongol blood, and it is the intention to make Tibet like Chinese Turkestan and the Manchurian provinces of the present day. Tibet has an army (on paper) of 64,000 men, 316,000 lamas or Buddhist priests, and all British intentions regarding Tibet have been lever to bring about the above proposal, which will be submitted to the Throne at an early date.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE CENSUS.

The census taken on the 20th January last shows that the population has not been growing quite so rapidly as was supposed. In the Registrar-General's returns of births and deaths for the quarter ended the 31st December last the estimated population was given as follows:—British and Foreign community, 10,962; Chinese, 249,313; whole population, 260,275. These figures were based on the assumption that the increase was proceeding at the same rate as it did between the census of 1881 and that of 1891. The expectation was that the estimate would be found under rather than over the mark, but the recent census gives a total population of 236,382 only, exclusive of the military and naval establishments, for which we should add, say, 5,000, making a grand total of 241,382, or nearly 19,000 below the estimate. By the census of 1891 the population at that time was shown to be 221,441, so that the annual increase since has been 11 per cent. only, as against 3.277 per cent. during the decade 1881-91, 2.887 in 1876-81, and 3.345 in 1872-76. This falling off in the annual percentage of increase is not pleasant to contemplate, but possibly the Registrar-General when he publishes his detailed report may have some explanation to offer that will show it to be less serious than at first view appears. He may be able to give us some idea, for instance, as to the extent to which the enumerations would be affected by the different dates on which they were held. In 1891 particular pains were taken to secure, if not exactly a bumper census, at least one that would not show the population below its normal strength, and the date originally fixed, 30th April, was changed to the 20th May, in order to allow of the return of the Chinese who had gone as usual at that time of year to the mainland to worship at the tombs of their ancestors. This year the census was taken on the 20th January, or a fortnight before the China New Year, when probably a number of Chinese had already left to spend the festival at their native places. Still, after making all allowances, the census must be classed as a disappointing one, so far as regards the total population. The British and Foreign population, however, shows a large increase, the figures (exclusive of army, navy, and mercantile marine) being 7,542 in 1897 as against 5,862 in 1891, or an increase of nearly 29 per cent., and it is satisfactory also to note that whereas in 1891 the percentage of females to males was 68, in 1897 it has risen to 77. Amongst the Chinese population, however, there has been no improvement in the proportion of the sexes, the figures showing 41 females to every hundred males both in 1891 and 1897. In the previous interval there had been a small increase in the proportion of females, namely, from 38 to every hundred males to 41, and it is discouraging to find that this increase, small as it was, has not been maintained, for such an extreme disproportion between the sexes is a disadvantage to the community, both hygienically and morally. The smallness in the increase of the total population, and especially of the female population, is no doubt to be attributed to the plague and the drastic measures taken to combat it and prevent its recurrence, for the prohibition of overcrowding and the cost of the sanitary improvement of houses have necessarily increased the cost of living. When the detailed returns of the census are published we may possibly be able to trace more clearly the effect of the altered conditions on the different classes of the population.

THE CAREW CASE.

(4th February)

The CAREW case, one of the saddest and most sensational in the annals of criminal poisoning, has resulted in the conviction of Mrs. CAREW of the murder of her husband. The decision arrived at by the jury was, as far as we have been able to judge from the newspaper reports so far received, the only possible one. The evidence given for the defence has not yet reached Hongkong and only a portion of the opening address of the prisoner's counsel has come to hand, but it would appear that the evidence for the defence has not had much effect on the minds of the jury and certainly the opening portion of Mr. LOWDER's address, reproduced in this issue, is not calculated to shake the opinion arrived at on a perusal of the evidence for the prosecution. In all cases of murder by poison a mass of technical evidence is necessarily introduced and it is the business of the defence to make it appear that the poisoning might have occurred in any way rather than by the administration of the poison by the accused with criminal intent. So clear, however, was it in the present case that a murder had been committed that Mr. LOWDER, the prisoner's counsel, while the case against his own client was in progress, brought a charge of murder against Miss JACOB, which is still pending, and in his address to the jury on behalf of Mrs. CAREW he suggested, as we have learnt by telegram, that Miss JACOB impersonated Mrs. CAREW at MARUYA's, the chemist's where arsenic was procured. Although the view was presented that the poisoning was the result of misadventure, the real issue was narrowed to the question of whether Mrs. CAREW or Miss JACOB was the murderess. The Annie Luke letters were inconsistent with any other theory than that of murder and disposed completely of the theory of death by inadvertence. It appears that there is an ANNIE LUKE residing in England, but she has never been in Japan. The Yokohama Annie Luke was a creation of Mrs. CAREW's, who testified to having seen her, or rather a mysterious lady in black, and this at a time when Miss JACOB was in the nursery, so that it could not have been that person. We have, too, the damning fact that Mrs. CAREW, while admitting knowledge of the fact that arsenic had been exhibited to the deceased, by himself as she alleged, failed to inform the doctor of the fact until the last moment. The explanation given by Mr. LOWDER on this point is that if she had told Dr. WHEELER about the arsenic she would also have had to tell him that her husband had consulted other doctors about certain matters that he did not want Dr. WHEELER to know of, and that her concealment was therefore a wisely and dutiful act. Mr. LOWDER must have been in great straits when he had to put forward such an explanation as that. Furthermore, after the intrigue Mrs. CAREW had been carrying on with Mr. DICKINSON wifely and dutiful conduct was not to be expected from her, even supposing the concealment from the doctor of so material a fact as the taking of arsenic could under any circumstances be considered wifely and dutiful. Mr. LOWDER makes a point of the accused's anxiety to secure the best medical assistance for her husband, which he puts forward as inconsistent with a desire to murder him and as likely to lead to the discovery of any means adopted for that end, but it may be urged with more force that the object of the affected solicitude was to divert suspicion from herself.

There is a good deal in the case that is mysterious and which it seems to us can only be accounted for on the theory that the unfortunate woman now lying under sentence of death was suffering from some form of insanity which deprived her of all moral sense and inspired her with a desire for the creation of mysteries while leaving her intellect in ordinary matters apparently unclouded. On what other theory are we to account for the creation of the Annie Luke mystery? If the accused had simply wanted to kill her husband, and if it were the case, as alleged, that he was in the habit of taking arsenic, it would have been a simple matter to have given him an overdose and to have stopped there. The death might then possibly have appeared to the world as due to accident, or, if suspicion had been aroused, there might have been difficulty in proving criminal intent, whereas the writing of the Annie Luke letters completely cut away the defence of death by misadventure and showed that a schemer was at work. In one of Mrs. CAREW's letters written to her husband in July last, while he was in the country, we find what, read in the light of subsequent events, may be taken as evidence of an idea of mystery taking hold of her mind. First she refers to a call paid in the evening by a gentleman from a ship in harbour whose acquaintance the CAREWS had made, a very ordinary incident, but narrated with a reference to "more mysterious conversation between 'Rachel and somebody' at the door." Then comes an account of Mr. CAREW's boatman having come up to the house for something, another very ordinary incident. Mrs. CAREW, however, says she "really thought the old 'man a raving maniac' and concludes her reference to the affair with the exclamation "More mysteries!" Then we find her carrying on an intrigue with Mr. DICKINSON, in the course of which she told that gentleman a tissue of lies apparently without any sensible object, such, for instance, as that she had seen a lawyer with reference to obtaining a divorce, when as a matter of fact no such interview had taken place. Then comes the Annie Luke mystery, evidently created merely for the sake of the mystery, and the weaving into the letters of passages suggested by various novels, which go to show the working of a diseased imagination. Lastly, there is a total absence of motive for the crime. No doubt this view of the case will be pressed upon the proper authorities by the unfortunate woman's counsel and friends. Cases of insanity such as that which Mrs. CAREW appears to have suffered from, in which the intellect in certain directions remains unclouded while the moral sense is perverted or destroyed and a desire for mysterious intrigue takes possession of the victim are, we believe, not unknown to the medical profession.

(5th February.)

One feature in the Carew case which has excited considerable remark is the action of Miss JACOB in looking over her mistress's waste paper basket and abstracting the fragments of certain letters that had been torn up. The *N. O. Daily News*, in referring to her arrest three weeks ago, made the following remark:—"Public opinion has already severely condemned Miss JACOB for her treachery in abstracting the pieces of her mistress's letters from the waste paper basket and sewing them together so that they were used as evidence against Mrs. CAREW." Speaking generally the surreptitious reading of other people's letters is despicable, but this like every

other rule, has its exceptions. There is nothing despicable in a professional detective's secretly reading letters that he thinks may assist him in securing evidence, because that is part of his ordinary business; and cases may arise in which private individuals may think themselves justified in acting the part of a detective. Would any plain upright business man in Hongkong have a moment's hesitation in looking over the contents of a waste paper basket if he had reason to suppose that he would thereby secure evidence of an embezzlement of his firm's money or property? A woman might conceivably think that the discovery of a wife's disloyalty afforded equal justification. To meet conventional opinion on the subject Miss JACOB herself seems to have thought it necessary to invent an excuse for her conduct by saying that she was looking for letters of her own that she believed had been thrown into the basket, but it seems more reasonable to suppose that the object of her search was something in the nature of what she actually found. She seems to have taken the measure of her mistress as a dangerous woman engaged in wicked intrigues, and to have set herself to discover her tracks. In this she may not have been inspired by a high sense of duty so much as by mere feminine curiosity, but if her action cannot be actively commended neither on the other hand does it deserve to be condemned as treachery, for guilty secrets are not entitled to respect. If an action is to be judged by its results then Miss JACOB's action is certainly not to be condemned, for without it the evidence of the murder that was afterwards committed would have been weaker and, indeed, the crime might have altogether escaped discovery by the law. No right thinking person would like to have to do what Miss JACOB did and pick out other people's letters from a waste paper basket, but any one placed in similar circumstances might have some difficulty in deciding what was the right course to pursue. It is impossible to say exactly what the state of Miss JACOB's mind may have been, but if she is to be tried at the bar of public opinion she is entitled to the benefit of the doubt and therefore to an acquittal. And even if her action in looking in the waste paper basket be condemned it must on the other hand be recorded in her favour that she tried to save the murdered man's life. It was information given by her, through her friend Miss CHRISTOFFEL, that led Dr. WHEELER to decide that the dying man should be removed from his own house, where he was being poisoned. Miss JACOB was placed in a very difficult and trying position, she has been made to suffer severely, and taking her conduct as a whole she seems more entitled to public sympathy than condemnation. Of Mr. LOWDER's conduct in instituting a prosecution against her for murder we prefer to say nothing until we know the course he now intends to adopt.

Mr. DICKINSON's conduct in regard to Mrs. CAREW and the evidence he gave against her at the trial have also been the subject of much remark. In Divorce Court proceedings perjury seems to be looked upon, even by judges and lawyers, as a more venial offence than it is in other courts, so much so indeed that when a lady's good name is at stake it is almost considered a gentlemanly thing for a male witness to lie as occasion may require. Even assuming—rather a large assumption—that that view might under some circumstances be defensible, it would not apply in a criminal trial, and more especially such a trial as that just concluded at Yokohama. Mr. DICKINSON therefore

had no option, either in honour or at law, but to make a full and complete disclosure, which he accordingly did, his conduct in that respect being quite unimpeachable. As to the love intrigue itself, there was probably very little love about it either on the one side or the other. Mrs. CAREW's mind had, as we believe, become unbalanced and she was possessed by an insane thirst for mystery and intrigue. In Mr. DICKINSON she found a convenient playmate in her game of make believe, but of the man himself she probably thought as little as of the paper on which she wrote her Annie Luke letters. Mr. DICKINSON on his part, ignorant of the lady's infirmity, no doubt felt his vanity highly flattered by what he believed to be the genuine partiality of a clever and attractive woman, but his letters do not convey the impression that his heart was deeply engaged, and in his evidence he says that when he advised her to seek a divorce he had no idea of marrying her himself. In one of his letters to Mrs. CAREW he also says that "for other sakes" than ours the grosser sin shall be avoided," a declaration which, if somewhat sententious, nevertheless shows that the writer's intentions at that time were not in the nature of extreme treachery to the husband. How much farther he may afterwards have allowed himself to be led is now, perhaps, no one's business but his own. To us he appears simply as one of the figures introduced by a clever mad woman into her game of tragedy—a tragedy more thrilling and sensational than the most sensational novel, which, we imagine, is precisely what it was Mrs. CAREW's ambition it should be.

Before leaving the subject of the Carew case we will take this opportunity of congratulating our Yokohama contemporaries on their excellent reports of the trial. Had the trial taken place in London instead of Yokohama it could not have been better reported even by the great London dailies. The feat is the more creditable inasmuch as in the Far East newspapers have only a small staff on which to rely.

SPAIN AND HER COLONIES.

Although the ultimate success of Spanish arms in the colonies of Cuba and the Philippines, now both in open and widespread revolt, appears more probable than it seemed a few months ago, the position is still so critical that both struggles are being watched with keen interest all over the world. These two important colonies are the last remaining possessions of the Spanish Crown of any particular value, and their loss would reduce Spain—already greatly shorn of her wealth and prestige—to a very low ebb among European Powers. It is the knowledge of this fact that has induced the Spanish Government to put forth heroic and extraordinary efforts to suppress these insurrections. They have strained every nerve to throw masses of men into Cuba until they now have more troops in the field in the Pearl of the Antilles than were engaged at Waterloo. Yet the rebellion is still active, spite of some recent Spanish successes and the death of the insurgent leader. Meantime the Cubans are receiving a good deal of sympathy in the United States and elsewhere, and they get occasional supplies of arms which enable them to prolong their resistance. A large party in the United States are clamouring for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, and it is quite possible that if the struggle is prolonged much further the President elect, Mr. McKINLEY, may feel compelled to give way to the clamour, which,

moreover, may even have this sympathy. It is true that some of the European Powers, and notably Germany, have, according to M. Browitz, the *Times* correspondent at Paris, forwarded a joint communication to President CLEVELAND, couched certainly in friendly terms, but letting him understand that the Powers could not remain impassive if the Cubans were recognised as belligerents and encouraged by the United States. The same authority adds that in the event of the Washington Government siding with Cuba, Germany is ready to take the part of Spain. This is a sort of "hands off" intimation to the United States which Mr. McKINLEY may not feel disposed to submit to, whatever the retiring President may think. It is evident that the situation is ticklish, for the American people do not care to submit to dictation, and if the German intimation is intended as "bluff" they will know how to respond in kind. The danger is that one party may go too far, and the United States may become committed to a policy hostile to Spain. In that case it is easy to predict the result. The Great Republic is not prepared for war, but she possesses vast resources which could soon be set in motion with sufficient effect to turn the scale in Cuba. It is to be hoped that moderation will continue to prevail at Washington, and that Spain by wise and generous concessions will win back the Cubans to allegiance and accomplish the pacification of the island without much further bloodshed.

In the Philippines the task before the Spaniards is less tremendous and the dangers for the time, at least, less serious. The insurgents are certainly much more determined than was at first supposed, and the spirit of discontent with Spanish rule is more widespread; but the resources of the rebels are small and their means of securing new supplies very limited. On the other hand the country is difficult and can be easily held by thinly clad natives against the Spanish troops, who are not acclimatised and labour under the disadvantages of heavy impedimenta and inability to subsist on the light and easily obtained fare which suffices for the rebels. Most of the reinforcements sent from Spain consist, too, of raw recruits who neither understand their drill nor have any facility as marksmen. The natives, on the other hand, are often expert shots and have on several occasions done great execution with their inferior weapons of precision. Nevertheless the chances are strongly in favour of the ultimate success of the Spaniards inasmuch as there are still many influential native communities who remain loyal to Spanish rule. Another great source of uneasiness to Spain has, it is said, also been removed: we allude to the possible attitude of Japan on the subject. According, however, to a Spanish telegram, "the Japanese Legation at Madrid has addressed a note to the Spanish Government stating that Japan 'will never afford support to those compromised in the rebellion in the Philippines.' This assurance must have been peculiarly acceptable to the Spanish Government at a time when a little encouragement from Japan would suffice to keep the insurrection not only alive but vigorous. The Philippines are racially allied to the Japanese and would in all probability welcome the transfer of the islands to the rule of the Mikado. Nothing would be easier than for the Japanese to introduce both men and material into the islands, and if they chose to do it openly the days of Spanish rule would undoubtedly soon be numbered. Japan is credited with a hankering for the island.

and probably has a proper appreciation of their value. But whatever may be the views of Japanese Ministers as regards the future, they certainly do not entertain any present designs on the Philippines. They have Formosa on their hands, and find the island more troublesome to govern than they anticipated. Moreover they have no wish to arouse any hostile feeling among the Western Powers, and it is well understood that any attempt to oust Spain from the Philippines would be resisted. Not that the Western Powers have any love for Spain, and still less for her methods of administration, but they are not prepared to see another Power set in her place, and least of all an Asiatic Power. The contingency of Japanese intervention being therefore so remote, the chances of effecting a pacification of the islands seem fairly hopeful. A great deal depends on the Colonial authorities, however, and not a little on the behaviour of the army. If the authorities make wise and timely concessions to the natives and declare an amnesty to those who lay down their arms, and if clemency be shown to those taken prisoners, it is probable that the insurrection may perish of inanition. Harsh measures and savage treatment of the vanquished may, on the other hand, deepen discontent into irreconcilable hatred.

THE INCREASE OF THE ARMY AND THE PROTECTION OF THE COALING STATIONS.

The increase to the Army indicated by Lord LANSDOWNE in a recent speech, a summary of which has been supplied by Reuter, would appear to have been necessitated, in great part at any rate, by the wants of the Coaling Stations. It had already been announced that a large sum would be asked for in the Estimates for fortifying the Coaling Stations, and this addition to the army is evidently required for the purpose of reinforcing the garrisons of those stations. Thus, two battalions are to be added to the Guards and one to the Cameron Highlanders, and Lord LANSDOWNE says that three battalions of the Guards will then be available for service in the Mediterranean, one of which will proceed to Gibraltar this year. Another West India Regiment is to be raised, and this no doubt is intended to strengthen the forces in Jamaica or the West Coast of Africa, where there is likely to be need for troops for some time to come. The Malta Fencibles are to be increased by another battery, of course for service in that island, as the Maltese troops are never employed away from their native country. The new field battery of artillery is probably designed for service in British South Africa, and the 3,500 garrison artillery are required to man the fortifications in Hongkong and other colonies, the garrisons of which are insufficient for the purpose. These at least are the conclusions which strike the lay mind; it is possible that they may not be all absolutely correct; but we imagine they cannot be very wide of the mark. At all events we hope we are not mistaken, for it cannot be pretended that this colony, for instance, is in a position to repel an attack either by land or sea. The employment of three battalions of Guards in the Mediterranean will also set at liberty three regiments of the line for service elsewhere, and it is reasonable to suppose that one of them is destined for Hongkong, which must be securely garrisoned, whatever happens to stations nearer a base or less remote from the Mother country. It is satisfactory to note that the War Office are at last alive to the grave importance

of preserving Hongkong and Singapore from possible capture in the event of attack by a foreign Power. This addition to the British army is very small, and is intended purely for defensive purposes; it is in no sense meant as a defiance to other countries or even as an answer to the increase in Continental armies. But the numerous colonies and dependencies of Great Britain are so widely scattered and so inadequately protected that it is high time steps were taken to at least remedy their defenceless condition, which under some circumstances would assuredly invite attack.

JAPAN'S COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

The *Contemporary Review* for January contains an article on "The Commercial Expansion of Japan," by Mr. H. TENNANT, the editor of the *Japan Gazette*. Mr. TENNANT gives a review of the progress of Japan and of the difficulties now confronting the country owing to her increased expenditure on armaments, and though there is not much that is novel in his treatment of the subject his conclusions are sound and business like. He is especially impressed with the fact that the commercial expansion of Japan is nothing of which Western nations need be afraid. "The truism that large producers must also be large consumers so strongly exemplified in the case of America, despite the formidable tariffs and unlimited natural resources of the United States, applies with much greater force to Japan, whose capacity for producing is necessarily limited." In fact, he says, what English manufacturers have to fear is not so much Japan's success as Japan's failure. The chance of failure, however, is, we take it, remote, but Mr. TENNANT points out the danger arising from excessive national expenditure and also that one of the chief advantages claimed for Japan, that of cheap labour, is more illusory than real. We should be inclined to dispute his dictum that "it requires at least two Japanese to do the work of one European," since that must obviously depend upon the kind of work and the training of the workman. Industrial organisation will gradually eradicate habits that interfere with the efficiency of labour, and there is abundant evidence that the Japanese are not constitutionally incapable of sustained exertion and application both physical and mental. But with the increased efficiency of labour and increased taxation must come a rise in wages, and here we find ourselves on common ground with Mr. TENNANT. The Finance Department, we are told, recently instituted an investigation into the cost of living and found that whereas in 1872 a family consisting of five members of the lower middle class could subsist on 70 yen a year, in 1893 the cost of living had risen to 180 yen a year. The miserable pittance paid to labourers is next examined, and the conclusion is arrived at that the present condition of affairs in that respect cannot long continue, since the price of necessities steadily rises, and the end will be either increased wages or a succession of strikes, which would handicap Japan in her competition for the Chinese market. "Japan cannot escape a struggle between capital and labour any more than other manufacturing countries can, and when it occurs it will be found that the only advantage Japan possesses over Europe will disappear."

THE CENSUS.

We have been supplied by the Colonial Secretary with the following abstract of the census taken on the 20th January. The figures are exclusive of the military and naval establishments. The corresponding figures of the 1891 census are given for comparison.

	CENSUS 1897			CENSUS 1891		
	Europeans and other non-Chinese.			Chinese.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Victoria	3,546	2,946	6,492	111,626	44,171	155,797
The Peak	236	185	421	1,552	100	1,652
Villages in Hongkong..	141	26	167	8,065	3,327	11,392
British Kowloon	307	137	444	18,983	7,314	26,297
Harbour, Stonecutters, &c.	15	3	18	86	9	95
Total	4,245	3,297	7,542	140,312	54,915	195,227
Floating Popul.				19,679	12,030	31,709
Mercantile Mar.	441	9	450	1,436	18	1,454
Total	4,686	3,306	7,992	161,427	66,963	228,390
Total of all nationalities 236,382, exclusive of military and naval establishments.						

	1891.			1891.		
	Europeans and other non-Chinese.			Chinese.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hongkong				113,231	44,069	157,300
Kowloon				14,499	5,498	19,997
Total	3,471	2,391	5,862	127,730	49,567	177,297
Floating Popul.				20,335	11,700	32,035
Mercantile Mar.	991	25	1,016	1,044	19	1,063
Total	4,462	2,416	6,878	149,109	61,286	210,395
Total of all nationalities 217,273, exclusive of military and naval establishments.						

HONGKONG INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS TO BE ISSUED.

On the 1st February a private meeting of the Committee appointed by his Excellency the Governor to raise an Indian Famine Relief Fund in Hongkong was held at Government Buildings. His Honour Sir John Carrington (Chief Justice) presided. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (Acting Puisne Judge), Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Colonial Secretary), Hon. E. R. Bellios, Hon. C. P. Chater, Hon. Ho Kai, Hon. Wei A. Yuk, Hon. J. J. Bell Irving, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Messrs. J. J. Francis, Q.C., E. W. Mitchell, A. McConachie, St. C. Michaelson, A. Coxon, N. A. Siebs, A. G. Romano, Ho Amei, J. S. Van Buren, A. J. Raymond, T. Jackson, J. Y. V. Vernon, H. N. Mody, Li Sing, D. Gillies, and D. R. Crawford.

Sir John Carrington, after a few remarks, read the following telegram which his Excellency the Governor forwarded to the Viceroy of India on the 25th inst.:

"To the Viceroy of India from the Governor. Would a small contribution from Hongkong to the Famine Fund be acceptable? ROBINSON." On the same day the following reply was received:

"From the Viceroy to the Governor, Hongkong. The Famine Fund Committee will thankfully accept any contribution."

Sir John Carrington also read the following telegram from the Central Committee in Calcutta which was forwarded to his Excellency the Governor on the 27th inst. by Mr. J. Y. V. Vernon, Reuter's agent in Hongkong:

"From Central Committee to the Governor, Hongkong. The Central Committee of Indian Famine Fund, Calcutta, earnestly solicits your cordial co-operation. Highest possible scope for private benevolence outside state relief system. Area and numbers affected are enormous. Distress rapidly increasing. Real sure unavoidable privations of millions of destitute poor will arouse profound sympathy of all classes and all nations. Committee make urgent appeal to you to organize Relief Fund. Will be deeply grateful for contributions which will be publicly acknowledged. Sir Francis MacLean, Chief Justice, President of Committee."

Mr. T. Jackson was appointed hon. treasurer of the Hongkong Committee and Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart hon. secretary.

Mr. J. J. Francis proposed: "That this Committee place itself in communication with the Committee formed for the purpose of celebrating the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign to consider the advisability of voting any balance of its funds it may raise for the purpose of the relief of the Indian famine."

Mr. J. Y. V. Vernon seconded the resolution.

Mr. Jackson thought the subscription for the Famine Fund should be kept entirely separate from the funds raised in connection with the celebration of the Queen's reign.

Hon. C. P. Chater and Mr. N. J. Ede spoke in support of Mr. Jackson.

Mr. T. Sercombe Smith agreed with Mr. Francis's proposal.

The resolution was put to the meeting and there were eight votes for it and thirteen against.

Mr. Francis's proposal was therefore lost.

It was then decided to issue subscription lists at once with a view to raising a fund in Hongkong in aid of the Indian Famine Relief Fund. With regard to the canvassing of the Chinese, Mr. Ho Amei suggested that the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, which generally took part in charitable acts of this kind, should be asked to co-operate in raising subscriptions amongst the Chinese community.

Mr. Wei A Yuk seconded the proposal, which was agreed to.

The subscription lists, which will be ready tomorrow, will be placed in the various stores and also circulated, and it is hoped that those residents who wish to canvas with subscription lists of their own will apply for them to the hon. secretary, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart. The sum subscribed will be telegraphed to Calcutta.

A communication has been received by Mr. Bullard, the Hongkong Agent of the Eastern Telegraph Company, stating that the Company will be pleased to transmit free of charge all communications between the Viceroy of India and the Hongkong Committee having reference to the Relief Fund. Mr. Bullard has instructed the Superintendent of the Company at Madras to this effect.

The Committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund has the honour to acknowledge the following subscriptions, amounting to \$22,945. Those who have not yet subscribed and who wish to do so will find lists in the various Banks, stores, and Clubs in the colony.

T. JACKSON,

Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation...	\$2,500
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	2,000
E. D. Sassoon & Co.	1,000
Belillios & Co.	1,000
David Sasson, Sons & Co.	1,000
Butterfield & Swire	750
Siemssen & Co.	500
Melchers & Co.	500
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	500
Shewan, Tomes & Co.	500
Carlowitz & Co.	500
Reiss & Co.	500
For the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., Nao Nabekura	500
Li Sing	500
John D. Humphreys & Son	500
Dodwell, Carhill & Co.	500
H. E. Pollock	500
S. J. David & Co.	500
Reuter, Bröckelmann & Co.	500
Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	500
Benjamin, Kelly & Potts	300
T. Jackson	250
Sperry Flour Co.	250
Lane, Crawford & Co.	250
Radecker & Co.	250
Sander & Co.	250
M. S. Sassoon & Co.	250
Harling, Buschmann & Menzell	250
Gilman & Co.	250
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	250
Victor H. Deacon	250
Gibb, Livingston & Co.	250
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.	250
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	250
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	250

A. Ebrahim & Co.	200
E. Pabaney	200
D. Gillies	200
N. J. Ede	200
W. G. Humphreys & Co.	200
Johnston, Stokes & Master	200
N. Mody & Co.	150
Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.	150
Tata & Co.	150
E. N. Mehta & Co.	150
Linstead & Davis	150
Ho Amei	120
Wieler & Co.	100
W. R. Loxley	100
Scheele & Co.	100
H. M. H. Nemazee	100
P. F. Talati	100
Grossman & Co.	100
Kruse & Co.	100
F. Blackhead & Co.	100
Palmer and Turner	100
Lauts, Wegener & Co.	100
Mehta & Co.	100
Dinshaw & Co.	100
Hajee Adam Esmail & Co.	100
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Essack	100
H. A. Asger & H. Esmail	100
R. S. Woonwalla	100
A. M. Essabhoy	100
Framjee Hormusjee & Co.	100
C. Abdoola & Co.	25

THE NEW CHINESE POSTAL SERVICE.

A good many complaints, the *Chung Ngoi San Po* says, have been raised by the Chinese in Hongkong as well as in Canton and in all its surrounding districts concerning the new postage law. As to the establishment of post offices in every part of China, the Chinese have no objection whatever, but the Government must take the convenience of the people into consideration and a good and proper scheme should be formed before such a law is carried into effect. That China should establish post offices like foreign countries is a good idea, but the duties of the post offices must be fulfilled and the work be carried out with promptness and smartness like that of the other countries. If the duties are only partly fulfilled, it will not only do no good but will result in a very serious condition of affairs. Now, the postal law has been brought into force, but no adequate provision has been made for the discharge of the duties. The following is a description of the shameful management of the post office in Canton. Every letter from Hongkong to Canton must bear a two cents Hongkong postage stamp and all the letters have to be sent to the Custom House at Canton, whence the letter carriers, who are not paid by the Government, are invited to take the letters to their destinations, and the postmen demand another payment from the people who receive the letters. A good many letters which the letter-carriers refuse to take remain in the Custom House undelivered, and the Customs authorities take no notice of them. Letters from Canton to Hongkong must be taken by the letter carriers to the Custom House, where no postage stamps can be obtained, to be weighed, and the letter carriers have to pay a sum of money according to the number of pounds weighed out. The people have therefore to pay double postage expenses to the Government and to the letter-carriers. The worst feature is that the system results in great hindrance to business, for business letters, which are most important, cannot be sent so quickly as before.

Also if the postal law is to be carried into effect Chinese newspapers to and from Hongkong, Canton, and Macao should be exempted, for the subscription price of a Chinese paper is only four or five dollars per annum, and if the new postal expenses are added the subscribers will have to pay eleven or twelve dollars per annum. Very few people will then subscribe to the Chinese papers. The best thing for the Government to do would be to allow the letter carriers to take out licenses and pay a certain sum to the Government per annum.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the Finance Committee of the Alice Memorial Hospital was held on Tuesday afternoon at the hospital. Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Colonial Secretary) presided and there were also present Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Thompson (Hon. Secretary), Rev. T. W. Pearce, Messrs. W. H. Whiting (Hon. Treasurer), and Wong Shing.

On the motion of Dr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Whiting, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart was appointed Chairman of the Committee for the ensuing year.

Dr. Thompson presented the annual report for 1896, which states that "The most notable event of the hospital year has been the serious loss sustained through the departure of Dr. Cantlie from the colony in February. To commemorate his great services to the combined institutions during the whole period of his residence in Hongkong it has been resolved to place his name permanently on the list of the staff as Honorary Consulting Surgeon. Other considerable re-arrangements have been occasioned by the resignations of Dr. Bell and Dr. Stedman. Dr. Rennie placed his services at the disposal of the hospitals immediately on his arrival in March, and Dr. Paulun was a member of the Staff from August to December. Mr. W. H. Wickham resigned the office of Hon. Treasurer on his departure from the colony, but the Finance Committee were fortunate in securing Mr. W. H. Whiting, Chief Constructor, Royal Naval Yard, as his successor. The departure of Dr. Kwan, formerly resident house-surgeon in the Nethersole Hospital, to a post at Chinkiang under the Chinese Government, and the appointment of Dr. Chung, for eight years resident in the Alice Memorial Hospital, to a similar office in the Tungwa Hospital just at the close of the year, have made it necessary to meantime appoint two senior students to act as house-surgeons." In the out-patient department of the Nethersole Hospital the number of cases during the year was—new cases 261, return visits 389, total 650. The number of out-patient cases in the Alice Memorial Hospital, including 270 vaccinations and 351 dental patients, was—new cases 8,474, return visits 6,888; total 15,362. In the in-patient department of the Alice Memorial Hospital the total number treated was 298 and in the Nethersole Hospital the number was 270. On the 1st January this year there were 23 in-patients remaining in the Alice Memorial Hospital and 27 in the Nethersole Hospital. 84 operations under the influence of an anæsthetic were performed in the two hospitals and of these 64 were cured, 16 improved, and 4 died.

Mr. Whiting said the financial position was somewhat more favourable than it was last year, as there was now a balance of nearly \$800. The credit for this satisfactory state of affairs was due to Dr. Thompson and it was to be very much regretted that he would not be able to continue his connection with the hospital much longer. He (Mr. Whiting) also regretted being obliged to resign his position, as he was leaving the colony, and he had very much pleasure in proposing the election of Mr. Alexander Ross as hon. treasurer.

Dr. Chalmers seconded.

The Chairman said it was highly satisfactory to hear that the financial position was so good and, as Mr. Whiting had said, the credit for this was due to Dr. Thompson, who had not only induced old subscribers to continue their subscriptions but had also obtained a number of new subscribers. It was to be hoped that while he was connected with the hospital he would continue to be as successful and that, if he should find it necessary to permanently sever his connection with the hospital, his successor would be equally as successful. Mr. Whiting had proved a most satisfactory hon. treasurer and they would all be sorry that he was about to leave the colony. Thanks were due to him for the services he had rendered to the hospital.

The election of Mr. Ross as hon. treasurer was carried by acclamation.

A letter was read from Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., resigning his seat on the Finance Committee.

Dr. Thompson said that in looking over the list of subscribers of \$50 and over he saw quite a number of them who were not members of the Finance Committee, and he proposed that the heads of the firms and the individuals subscribing \$50 and over be written to with the object of placing them on the Finance Committee.

Rev T. W. Pearce seconded the resolution, which was carried.

This concluded the business.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LIMITED.

The sixth annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Ice Co., Limited, was held on Saturday, at noon, in the offices of the General Managers (Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co.). Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving presided and there were also present Messrs W. Parlange (Manager), D. K. Sliman, T. Arnold, J. S. Van Buren, E. Georg, J. H. Lewis, K. M. K. Ross, R. H. Burder, Ho Tung, Ho Fook, Lo Cheung Shin, and Ho U Shang.

Mr. SLIMAN read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, I propose referring only briefly to the report now in your hands, which is the most satisfactory one issued since the Company was formed. The receipts show a considerable increase over the previous year, and as there is also some reduction in the ratio of working expenses to revenue, the net profits amount to \$55,044.85 as against \$47,754.66 in 1895, a result which, I think, must be gratifying to shareholders. The necessity for the large addition to the plant was mentioned in the report of last year, and owing to the severe strain upon the works to supply the increased demand during last summer it became necessary to hurry forward the alterations earlier than was contemplated a year ago, and orders have been placed in England for a large modern machine, which will arrive towards the end of the present year, and which will replace one of the old machines. As stated in the report, the cost of the new plant when erected, inclusive of the necessary alterations to the works, will amount to between \$50,000 and \$55,000, and this expenditure will in all probability be the only heavy outlay required for several years to come. The dividend recommended of \$5 per share, making with the interim dividend paid 28 per cent. for the year, will, I trust, be considered sufficient by shareholders, and that the proposed appropriation of \$20,000 from the profits to be written off property account will meet with approval. The plant replaced will realize only a small sum, and while this fact alone necessitates writing down property account, a liberal provision for depreciation will strengthen the position of the Company against any possible competition. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

There were no questions and the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. LEWIS seconded.

Carried.

Mr. Ho TUNG proposed the re-election of Mr. Thos. Arnold as auditor.

Mr. LO CHEUNG SHIU seconded.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business of the meeting. Dividend warrants will be sent out on Monday.

KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited, was held at the offices of the Company on Tuesday at noon. Mr. F. Henderson presided and there were also present Messrs. J. H. Cox, J. Goosmann (Directors), Mr. M. Stafford Northcote (Acting Secretary), H. J. Holmes, P. Jordan, E. Georg, and Herbert Holmes.

The ACTING SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, you have before you the report and I will ask, with your permission, to be allowed to consider it as read. It varies very little from the report of last year.

The amount received from rents is slightly larger and the amount received in interest is less owing to the sale of debentures to provide for the building operations. The amount of the balance in the profit and loss account is almost identical with that of last year and the other items are very much the same. Knutsford Terrace has remained fully occupied during the year and the three unnamed buildings near Lyemooon are also completed and will be ready for occupation within contract time. Things seem to be progressive on the other side. Better roads and a promised improved ferry service, for which new boats are being built, I believe, tend to maintain the popularity of Kowloon and I think, gentlemen, we shall have no difficulty in continuing to let the houses in our possession. One of the new houses has already been let and there have been enquiries for the other two. If any shareholder wishes to ask questions on the report I shall be glad to answer them.

Mr. HOLMES—There is an item in the balance sheet I should like to refer to, and that is the one showing accounts receivable. Perhaps it would be well for the public to know what these accounts are and if the asset is a good one. The amount is \$793.25.

The CHAIRMAN—The amount of \$723.25 was outstanding at the time the report was issued. It has all since been paid.

Mr. HOLMES—That is most satisfactory.

There were no more questions and the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. HOLMES—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

Carried.

Mr. JORDAN proposed the re-election of Messrs. F. Henderson and J. Goosmann as directors.

Mr. GEORG seconded.

Carried.

Mr. HOLMES proposed the re-election of Messrs. Thos. Arnold and W. H. Gaskell as auditors.

Mr. JORDAN seconded.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow on application.

The following is the report submitted to the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—The Directors now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the Company and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

The balance of profit and loss account for the year, after writing off all charges and expenses, amounted to \$5,234.12. The Directors, therefore, recommend that a dividend of 80 cents per share be paid, which, after writing off the Directors' and Auditors' fees, will leave a balance of \$266.12 to be carried forward to a new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. F. Henderson and J. Goosmann retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Thos. Arnold and W. H. Gaskell, who retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

F. HENDERSON,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1897.

The following is the report submitted to the meeting:—

BALANCE SHEET TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.	
31st Dec., 1896.	LIABILITIES.
Authorized capital, 6,000 shares of \$50 each	
—\$300,000, of which 5,960 allotted \$50 each paid-up	178,800.00
Accounts payable	366.10
Dividends outstanding	388.10
Balance of profit and loss account	5,234.12
	\$184,788.32

31st Dec., 1896.	ASSETS.
Cash	1,675.75
Cost of property	172,777.90
5½ per cent. mortgage debentures of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited	9,475.00
Fire insurance unexpired	68.42
Accounts receivable	793.25
	\$184,789.32

Profit and Loss Account.	
31st Dec., 1896.	Dr.
To charges	1,800.37
To Crown rent and rates	1,535.95
To fire insurance	166.11
To commission to agents	805.50
To repairs	317.22
To balances to be appropriated as follows:—	
Dividend of 80 cents per share	\$4,768.00
Directors' fees	150.00
Auditors' fees	50.00
To be carried to new profit and loss account	266.12
	\$8,382.87

1st Jan., 1896.	Cr.
By balance brought forward	244.40
31st Dec.	
By rents	7,413.17
By interest	645.30
By scrip fees	60.00
	\$8,382.87

THE PUNJOM MINING CO., LIMITED.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, advises us that he has received the following telegram from the mines, giving the result of the January clean up:—"The mill ran 29 days crushing 1,200 tons, yielding 282 ozs. of smelted gold; thirty-five tons of concentrates calcined yielding 89 ozs. of smelted gold."

The Secretary also advises us that he has received the following progress report on the work carried on at Punjom during the month of December:—

Mining.—This work has received the usual attention and everything considered fair progress has been made.

August Shaft, 200 ft. Level.—The stopes here have given their usual supply of ore for the mill, but I regret to say the grade is very low indeed. The stope on Gillies' reef continues to yield highly mineralized ore, but is still poor in free gold. The reef maintains its size (about 2 ft). We are now preparing to roast a kiln of it prior to crushing to ascertain its value when treated on a large scale. By fire assay the mineral is worth fully 3 ozs. per ton. The reef discovered to the west of the new shaft has given out altogether as it was being driven on, so driving has been discontinued for the present and the men brought back to stope on the small chute of payable ore passed through. The ore here, too, is highly mineralized and is payable in free gold.

Intermediate Level.—The stopes here maintain their output of ore, but our best point has fallen off in value very considerably; this may be temporary only, however. We have now commenced to put a drive to the west in search of the chute of ore seen at the 200 ft. level and referred to above.

110 ft. Level.—There is no change to report here, the points operated on giving their usual quantity of ore for the mill.

New Leader and Upper Stopes.—Owing to the heavy rains, work at all the points here has been greatly retarded and consequently there has been a great falling off in our output of ore as compared with other months. A heavy landslide occurred in the big cutting to the west of our workings, thereby rendering two of our small surface shafts useless and necessitating the sinking of two others to replace them. One of these has been completed and the other will be so in another fortnight, when I hope to see a greater output of ore again. I also expect a slightly better quality of ore raised as compared with that won this month.

Drivage.—The drivage for the month is 309 ft. 3 in.

Ore mined 954 tons.

made up as follows:—

August Shaft 665 tons

New Leader and upper Stopes 289 tons

We have given our best attention to all work undertaken, but I regret to say the almost continuous heavy rains have greatly retarded progress both on surface and down in the mine. You will not wonder at this when I tell you there has not been a dry day and the rainfall is 20½ inches. This is enough to seriously interfere with work in any country, but especially so here where there are no macadamized roads and where we have to depend on our bullocks

and carts for our supplies of firewood, etc., all of which have to be brought from long distances. Milling.—This work suffered greatly through the heavy rains and during nine days had to be suspended altogether for want of firewood. We did our best to keep up a supply, but the road became so bad and the bullocks so weak that there was nothing for it but to hang up the battery. We managed to keep the pumping engine going and that was all we could do. Fortunately, however, the pulleys for the water wheel came in on the 19th inst., when a strong force was put on to place them in position. This was done and the wheel started at 4 p.m. on the following day. As already advised, nothing could be a greater success, there being not the slightest trouble in any way, nor has there been one moment's stop since. We shall connect the Berdan pans with the water wheel in a day or two, and hope to connect the tailings pump also in a few more days, when I hope the consumption of firewood in our mill will be a thing of the past. That this wheel will effect a great saving I need not tell you. I think that what with firewood, oils, engine drivers, etc., etc., the cost of milling and lifting the tailings will be reduced by fully one half as compared with what it has been.

The mill worked 19 days, treating 900 tons, yielding 290 ozs. 2 dwts. of smelted gold. This is a great falling off as compared with former months, but I hope to see an improvement in the near future.

Calining Works.—Here, too, we have suffered through the want of firewood, and the mill had to suspend operations during nine days. This and the low value of the concentrates treated is the cause of the small output of gold won this month. I look for a substantial increase from this now that the water wheel is at work.

Cyanide Works.—These have been been running full time on tailings and I have reason to hope for a fairly good result from the clean up. This cannot be commenced yet, however, owing to the want of suitable crucibles for treating the slime, etc. With the flooded state of the river it is impossible to say when the boat bringing these will be able to reach us. Of course, you will know that Mr. Quin, our chemist, had to be sent to Singapore on account of his health, and that he has since died.

Gobau.—All the arrangements, such as house-building and jungle clearing, have been completed. The road to the Jelai river for bringing in the machinery is well in hand and would have been finished but for the heavy floods. A Chinese Mandor and a gang of coolies for the new shaft will be sent out in the course of a few days, when sinking will be commenced. The steam pump is on the way up river and the boiler may be expected soon.

General.—The usual attention has been given to all work coming under this head, but with the weather experienced we have had our hands full in attending to and repairing damage done by the floods. There seems to be a break in the weather now, however, and I am hoping we have seen the worst.

Labour.—The supply of this is fairly plentiful, and now that so many men have been dispensed with in getting firewood they will be available for other work.

Health.—This has not been at all good, but with dry weather I shall expect an improvement.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall for the month is 20½ inches.

THE QUEEN'S AND EUREKA MINES.

Messrs. John D. Humphreys and Son forward us the report given below by Mr. Oglethorpe, manager in charge on the Queen's and Eureka Mines, the properties of the New Balmoral Gold Mining Company and Oliver's Freehold Mines, Limited, respectively. This report has been forwarded to them by Mr. J. D. Humphreys per steamer *Arlis*, which arrived on Wednesday. They add that latest advices by telegram are to the effect that the Eureka shaft was sunk to the required depth of 200 feet on the 20th January. The report is as follows:—

Sydney.

Dear Sir.—I hand you herewith a report on the prospects of the Queen and Eureka Mines, supplementary to those by the steamer *Mem-*

oir, which, however, I think cover everything if carefully re-perused.

With regard to the Queen Mine, I am pleased to state that although the yield of gold from the late crushing was not great, yet the prospects are such as to justify me in recommending the sinking of the main shaft another 100 feet. My reasons for doing so are, first, in driving north at the 200 feet or lowest level a new shoot of gold was met with, not of very great length, but evidently lengthening out as it goes down. At the south end, we have another shoot of stone of good quality, the length of shoot not yet ascertained, but from the strike of it I am of opinion that it will be considerably over 100 feet, and it is evident that both these shoots of stone are improving as they go down, so that at 300 ft. we may confidently expect a great improvement in regard to both quantity and quality.

Eureka Mine.—This is regarded by all who are in a position to judge as being one of the safest mining investments to be found, the mine having yielded handsome profits while worked to great disadvantage by the most primitive appliances. At present the new main shaft is down 190 feet. A chamber was cut at 150 feet and drive started to intersect reef. Very shortly another chamber will be cut at 200 feet, and drive put in to intersect reef at this depth. When this is done and a winze sunk on the reef to connect the two levels, the mine will be opened up for extensive, systematic, and profitable working.

The water which has to be contended with while sinking will in no wise interfere with the sinking of the reef. A well will be sunk below the bottom chamber into which the water will drain; thence it will be hauled to the surface at a very small cost, and be conveyed by drain to the dam at the Freehold battery and thus keep up a constant supply for milling purposes, when other sources of supply might fail.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

J. OGLETHORPE, M.M.

Mount McDonald,
5th January, 1887.

Messrs. John D. Humphreys and Son inform us that they have received the following telegram from the Manager of Oliver's Freehold Mines, Limited:—"Eureka cross out from No. 1 (150 feet) level is driven 17 feet, are now driving a cross out from the 200 feet level, the whole thing has been satisfactorily carried out, confident of success."

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Chinese New Year Day was profitably spent by the Field Battery, Hongkong Volunteer Corps. The men, who paraded in strong force at head quarters at 9.15 in the morning, went to Stonecutter's Island and took part in the annual 64-pounder competition. For the past two or three weeks each detachment has undergone a steady course of drill on the big gun at Murray Battery and the enthusiastic interest taken by the men in Tuesday's event, as was shown by the large amount of work they performed in preparing for it, is most highly creditable to them and clearly indicates the growing popularity of the Volunteer movement in Hongkong. Major Sir John Carrington (Commandant) was in command. Shooting commenced soon after eleven o'clock from the south shore battery and concluded about four o'clock, the target being a barrel placed out at sea at a distance of 2,250 yards. All the detachments showed evidence of careful training, the drill being particularly smart, while, generally speaking, the shooting was commendably good. Sergeant G. C. Hayward's detachment gained the largest number of points and the members of this subdivision will have their names engraved on the challenge cup and during the ensuing year they will be permitted to wear a silver corps cross, the sergeant in addition receiving a cup as a prize. On returning to Murray Pier, Sir John Carrington heartily congratulated all the men upon the good work they had accomplished and said that all the officers were highly pleased. There would be a route march to Pokfulam on Saturday afternoon and he hoped the men would muster as strongly then as they had that day. The Maxim Gun Company also went to Stonecutter's Island for practice and their shooting was, as usual, accurate.

The following is the official result of the 64 pr. competition:—

S. No.	No. of Detachment and name of Gun Captain.	Points.			
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1	No. 1, Sergt. G. C. Hayward.	170	115	85	295
2	" 3, " R. F. Lammer.	90	115	105	310
3	" 6, " H. McPhail.	110	90	300	
4	" 5, " J. Lowrie.	110	90	310	
5	" 2, " J. Armstrong.	70	95	165	
6	" 4, " W. Bremner.	100	60	35	275

* Time.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE HILLS V. THE PLAINS.

The hillmen had something the worst of this encounter, which took place on China New Year's day, having to put up with a defeat on the first innings by 33 runs—the men of the Plains still having 3 wickets to fall. Cox and Langhorne made a gallant stand for the Hills putting on over 80 runs for the sixth wicket, whilst Dyson, Peade, Johnston, and Arbuthnot were chiefly responsible for the good score made by the Plains.

The following is the score and analysis:—

HILLS.		
K. W. Mounsey, b Mackenzie	1	
E. W. Maitland, run out	10	
E. H. Beasley, c O. Perry-Ayscough, b Powell	38	
E. A. Ram, b Davies	1	
T. Sercombe Smith, st. Pead, b Powell	9	
P. A. Cox, c Pead, b Mast	54	
Capt. Langhorne, R.A., run out	30	
G. Grimble, c Johnston, b Mast	0	
C. Tomlin, not out	5	
L. S. Crawford, b Powell	1	
H. Grant Smith, run out	14	
Extras	8	
	170	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.					
Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	NB.	Wickets.
A. Mackenzie...	13	9	32	—	1
Mast...	63	3	8	—	2
T. Shelford...	12	3	25	—	—
S. Powell.....	16	4	44	2	3
P. G. Davies...	13	5	36	—	1
Dyson.....	3	—	17	—	—

PLAINS.		
J. Pead, b P. A. Cox	57	
Capt. Dyson, b E. W. Maitland	26	
A. G. Ward, c Langhorne, b L. Crawford	15	
Sir R. Arbuthnot, not out	40	
C. Perry-Ayscough, b P. A. Cox	6	
E. Mast, c Beasley, b P. A. Cox	6	
A. Mackenzie, b T. Sercombe Smith	9	
Surgeon-Major Johnston, not out	30	
S. Powell, did not bat.		
T. Shelford, did not bat.		
P. G. Davies, did not bat.		
Extras	10	
	202	

H.K.C.C. v. H.K.F.C.

The result of this match bore out the forecast, notwithstanding that the F.C. team was at the last moment strengthened by the inclusion of Howard and Grimble. Electing to bat on a stodgy wicket, the C.C. fared so badly that six of the élite amongst Hongkong batmen were out for 71 runs before tiffin. Trotman and Vallings batted correctly for their scores, but Pead and Perry-Ayscough will, if asked about it, tell anyone their opinion of their several displays. Christian had two wickets for one run and was sticking up the batmen considerably. In the first ten overs of the match, at least four catches were missed which, if taken, would have reduced the 71 runs to a much lower figure. An opportune drizzle towards the end of lunch eased the ground and made run getting less of a difficulty. Smith and Mounsey availed themselves of this and added 40 runs before Mounsey was bowled by Christian, who also captured Dyson's wicket shortly afterwards. With the score at 8 wickets for 112 runs, Cox arrived and, smiling lustily, piled on the runs. His hitting was clean and hard, though he had some of the look that usually attends slashing cricket, but he played a bold and effective game, evidently believing in the saw of "nothing venture, nothing have." Smith meantime was content to play cautiously and had the satisfaction of seeing his side practically placed in a safe position when at 197 Cox retired with 84 to his credit. With an off-drive Smith brought up 200; he also made the

rest of the runs, as Mackenzie, last in, was also last out, leaving the Captain with a steadily compiled 45 not out to his name. Kew gave too many byes and must remember that wicket-keeping, like every other branch of the game, requires assiduous practice.

Facing a total of 209 which had to be made in two hours, Ward and Anton, both strong hitters, opened for the footballers. They forced the pace at once, and until Anton was bowled at 21 by a good one from Vallings. Howard, who followed, was badly missed in the outfield off Vallings's first delivery; subsequently the same bowler had ill luck with the same batsman. As Ward and Howard were collaring the bowling, Smith relieved Bedwell and the run getting eased down considerably till, in the change bowler's third over, Peard brilliantly stumped Ward, an attention which was also paid to Howard a couple of overs later on. The oldest playing member had now got his length and, putting on an appreciable degree of work, sent the other batsmen right about face with startling rapidity, as may be gathered from the statement that, though 3 wickets were down for 82, 10 wickets were down for 112. Smith had the unusual analysis of 9 wickets for 30 runs and, had not four catches been missed off his bowling, the tale of runs would have been still smaller. In addition to his two smart stumping coups, Peard allowed no byes!

By the courtesy of Captain Chichester, R.N., and the officers, the band of H.M.S. *Immortalité*, played a pleasing selection of music.

Appended are the score and analysis:—

CRICKET CLUB.					
Surgeon Peard, R.N., b Howard	24				
H. Bedwell, R.N., b Sheldford	2				
Lieut. Perry-Ayscough, c Anton, b Howard	10				
Capt. Trotman, R.M.L.I., b Christian	12				
Rev. G. R. Vallings, c Sheldford, b Grimble	14				
Surgeon-Major Johnston, c Kew, b Christian	4				
T. Sercombe Smith, not out	45				
K. W. Mounsey, b Christian	8				
Capt. Dyson, b Christian	4				
P. A. Cox, c Christian, b Howard	64				
A. Mackenzie, b Howard	0				
Extras	22				
	209				

BOWLING ANALYSIS.					
Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
Howard	21	6	64	—	4
Sheldford	22	6	49	—	1
Christian	16	5	44	—	4
Grimble	4	1	11	—	1
Ward	2	—	10	—	—
Atkinson	2	—	10	—	—

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

A. S. Anton, b Vallings	8
A. G. Ward, st. Peard, b Smith	31
T. N. Howard, st. Peard, b Smith	34
F. W. Christian, b Smith	14
W. B. G. Stewart, b Smith	0
G. Grimble, b Smith	9
Lieut. T. Sheldford, R.N., c Mounsey, b Smith	7
D. Wood, b Smith	2
J. M. Atkinson, not out	4
F. H. Kew, b Smith	0
H. Grant Smith, c and b Smith	2
Extras	1

112

BOWLING ANALYSIS.					
Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
Vallings	13	2	36	—	1
Bedwell	5	—	34	—	—
S. Smith	11.1	—	30	—	9
Mackenzie	4	—	12	—	—

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

RACE FOR MR. JAS. M'KIE'S PRIZES.

Course:—From a starting line off Kowloon Point round the island of Mawan (to the north of Capsuimun), leaving it to port, then round the island of Chaukung (an island about five miles to the south of Capsuimun), leaving it to port, and back to the starting line; 22 miles.

The following boats started at 10 o'clock:—

FIRST CLASS.

Active	Mr. H. E. Pollock.
Meteor	Mr. T. W. Lammert.
Princess	Mr. Jas. McKie.
Maid Marion	Mr. J. Hastings.
Phoebe	Mr. F. H. May.
Erica	Mr. A. Denison.
Sybil	Officers, R.E.
Chanticleer	Mr. C. A. Tomes.

SECOND CLASS.

Dart	Dr. Clarke.
------	-------------

Payne	Officers, R.E.
Ladybird	Mr. E. J. Grist.
She	Mr. E. M. Hazeland.
Elfin	Mr. W. Hamann.
Eileen	Capt. Phillips.

The Madge, Mr. J. J. Francis's yawl, also started, but the six or eight inches of grass on her bottom was too much for her to get up any speed.

In the run down to the north point of Mawan, the fleet spread out considerably, those taking the north side of the harbour having the best of it. These were, in the order of arrival at Chunghue Point, Erica, Phoebe, Ladybird, Active, and Elfin. The last three lost the wind for a time, but Erica and Phoebe worked into a light south-west air along the Mawan shore, and passed the Customs Station in Capsuimun with a good lead. The times here were:—

	H.	M.	S.
Erica	12	38	—
Phoebe	12	47	—
Active	1	6	—
Ladybird	1	11	—
Payne	1	14	30
Maid Marion	1	17	—
She	1	25	—

The rest gave up at this point or before reaching it. There was a fairly strong breeze in the Pass, with a favourable tide, and the two leading boats were soon through and into the calm beyond. Erica got away into a strong south-east wind, and soon established a long lead, getting through and clear of Chaukung Pass by 2.30. Phoebe was nearly caught up by Active and Maid Marion, and these three, with Payne and Ladybird, were all in the pass together at 3.30 or so. A long reach brought Erica up to near the Kowloon wharves by 3.30, when she got into a calm for half-an-hour. A few short tacks in a light south wind put her across the line at 4.5.25. The other boats had a fair breeze until they got into the harbour, where the wind was very patchy. The times at the finish were:—

	Actual			Corrected		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Erica	4	5	25	4	5	25
Maid Marion	5	55	24	5	55	24
Phoebe	5	55	57	5	55	57
Active	6	11	13	6	6	13
Ladybird	6	18	15	5	51	15
Payne	6	30	15	6	16	15

The Erica thus wins the first prize easily, and the Ladybird the second.

SIXTH CLUB RACE

A hard nor'easter, thick with mist and dirty weather, was the portion of the adventurous yachtsmen who faced the starter yesterday. Maid Marion again proved her superiority in a blow, and has now fairly established a claim to be considered the best hard weather boat in the fleet; but it is only just to say that on the two occasions when she has won in a reefing breeze, the Erica has been disabled by an accident.

The course was from the Police pier (Kowloon), round a mark boat to the west of Stonecutters, Stonecutters' Island, Kowloon Rock, and Channel Rocks, all to starboard, and finishing over the starting line.

The following boats started:—

FIRST CLASS.

Erica	Mr. A. Denison.
Sybil	Officers, R.E.
Phoebe	Hon. F. H. May.
Maid Marion	Mr. J. Hastings.
Meteor	Mr. T. Lammert.

SECOND CLASS.

She	Mr. E. M. Hazeland.
Dart	Dr. Clarke.
Ladybird	Mr. Wilkinson.
Payne	R.E. Officers.

It had been blowing hard all night, but about the time of the start there was a lull, and all started with full sail, except Sybil, who pulled down two reefs, and Phoebe and Dart, who had one reef down.

The start was one of the prettiest we have seen, all the boats reaching along the line in line ahead and bearing away simultaneously as the gun went. Erica had the leeward berth, and running well pulled out a lead in a surprisingly short time and rounded the West Stonecutters' mark boat about two minutes ahead of Maid Marion, who was second. The wind was light behind Stonecutters and a close and interesting race ensued between the

two leaders. The boats hugged the Stonecutters shore in short tacks to cheat the tide and Maid Marion was hauling in her rival foot by foot, and on rounding the eastern point of the island she fairly sailed through the Erica's lee and assumed first place. The Sybil stood out too far into the tide and was passed by the Phoebe. Hard slamming squalls were met off Yaumati and on reaching Kowloon point the wind had increased so much that "reef main-sail" and "change jibs" were the orders. Maid Marion was nearly caught by Erica during the operation of reefing, but when halliards were got taut and everything snug she began to go away again fast. Erica unfortunately carried away her peak halliards and had to give up and after that the race became somewhat of a procession.

Off the Docks the wind was harder than ever and another reef had to be pulled down, which was anything but a comfortable operation in the heavy wind and sea. Maid Marion rounded Channel Rocks some 15 minutes ahead of Meteor, then came Sybil and She, which was sailing extremely well, and the race finished thus:—

FIRST CLASS	SECOND CLASS
Maid Marion	Dart
Meteor	She
Sybil	Ladybird
Phoebe	Payne

We regret to say we have not been furnished with the official times.

The marks in the first class now are:—

Maid Marion	34
Erica	25
Sybil	22
Phoebe	15
Meteor	9

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NAVY V. ARMY.

The return match was played on the links at Deep Water Bay on China New Year's day, a round of 8 holes in the morning and 16 holes in the afternoon. The interval was devoted to a very acceptable luncheon, which was given full justice to by the competing teams. The course was a new one to several players on either side, but on the whole the rounds were accomplished with very creditable scores, considering the numerous hazards and sandy lies. On paper the Army had decidedly the best of it, the advantage being 19 strokes on the handicap, and the final result 13 holes up. The Captain of the Club, who was prevented from figuring in the previous match, was the only one "up" on the side of the Navy. The gallant Major and a well-known golfer on the south of England links had a hard tussle; but by going a bit "sloe" they managed to equalize matters so far as they were concerned. We were glad also to see the R.E. well to the fore, spite of his long neglect of these links.

NAVY.

	Holes.
Capt. R. Murray Rumsey, R.N.	3
Capt. E. Chichester, R.N.	0
Lieut. James, R.N.	0
Lieut. Keys, R.N.	0
Lieut. Farie, R.N.	0
Capt. Trotman, R.M.L.I.	0

Total 3

ARMY.

	Holes.
Rev. G. R. Vallings	0
Major Grant Dalton, W.Y.R.	0
Mr. T. N. Howard, W.Y.R.	4
Lieut. W. M. Thompson, R.E.	6
Mr. F. H. Pellet, W.Y.R.	1
Mr. M. D. Wood, W.Y.R.	5

Total 16

BEST SCORE CUP FOR JANUARY.

Only twenty-one competitors entered for this cup, three only making any return, as stated below. The interest in this competition appears to be rather on the wane, and it may be that were the event made a quarterly in place of a monthly one, it would lead to more satisfactory results and secure better entries.

Mr. C. H. Grace	94	12	84
Mr. Clement Palmer	103	11	92
Mr. H. W. Slade	110	16	94

CAPTAIN'S CUP FOR FEBRUARY.

The monthly competition was held from the 6th to 8th inst. in fair golfing weather, though owing to a drizzly rain towards the close the greens became rather sticky, and made putting a little uncertain, which may in a measure account for the generality of the scores being rather high. The winner of the Cup started with an 8 hole, and getting into the hurdles at the long hole did not get down under 7 in both rounds. The remaining holes were 5's and 4's.

Subjoined are the returns handed in for the Cup and Pool.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Mr. H. L. Dalrymple ...	91	9	82
Mr. V. A. C. Hawkins ...	94	8	86
Mr. A. F. R. Green, R.A. ...	99	12	87
Mr. H. W. Robertson ...	105	15	90
Mr. C. Palmer ...	102	11	91
Mr. G. Millward ...	111	18	93
Mr. C. H. Grace ...	109	12	97

17 entries.

POOL.

Mr. A. F. R. Green, R.A. ...	96	12	84
Mr. V. A. C. Hawkins ...	94	8	86
Major Grant Dalton ...	98	11	87
Capt. R. Murray Rumsey ...	96	8	88
Mr. H. W. Robertson ...	105	15	90
Mr. C. Palmer ...	102	11	91
Mr. G. Millward ...	111	18	93
Mr. C. H. Grace ...	109	12	97

21 entries.

THE CAREW CASE.

SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY, FOURTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Lowder opened the case for the defence. He said—Gentlemen of the jury, Just three months have elapsed since the opening of the inquest into the death of Mr. Carew, the husband of the prisoner, with whose murder she is now charged. Perhaps the long delay is not altogether to be regretted. Men's minds had been greatly prejudiced by what I may call the almost sensational evidence that was given at the inquest by an eminent professor of chemistry; by the summing up of the Coroner, who based his remarks largely on that evidence; and also by violent articles which appeared in two local papers, condemnatory of the verdict of the Coroner's jury, one of which went so far as to insinuate that the verdict they returned was in violation of their oaths. I am not, gentlemen, one of those who complain of fair and reasonable newspaper criticism. Such criticism, as Lord Rosebery said in a recent memorable address, when it is fair and reasonable, acts as a stimulant. But when it is unfair, immoderate, and unreasonable, it is apt to provoke a reaction in favour of the person whom it purports to destroy. Be that as it may, I am rejoiced to think that there has been time for further consideration; that the benign influences of Christmas have intervened; and that you are in a better position now than perhaps you would have been then to sit in judgment rather than in condemnation.

The learned counsel then dealt at some length with the presumption of innocence to which an accused person was entitled until guilt was proved, impressing upon the jury that the proof must be affirmative and of so cogent a nature as to leave in the minds of the jury no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, and that the burden of this proof is on the prosecution, which if it is to succeed must succeed on the strength of its own case and not by the weakness of the defence. He proceeded—Now the learned Crown Advocate in his opening, which was a model of fairness, as one might have expected from one of his position—though I may be pardoned for saying that the prosecution has been somewhat minute and in parts even petty—hoped to be able to demonstrate to you the two things I have just mentioned, namely, that the deceased met his death by arsenical poisoning; that the arsenic that caused his death was administered by his wife. Not only, gentlemen, is there no absolute proof that he died of arsenical poisoning, but there is absolutely not one atom of proof that Mrs. Carew administered arsenic to her husband in any shape or form, whether solid or in solution. On the first point I shall say before you the evidence of three medical men, practical pathologists, which Dr. Divers admitted he was not, who will tell you that it is

under the circumstances quite impossible to pronounce a definite and decided opinion as to what he died of. On the second point I shall ask you to consider the probabilities of the matter, as it is in evidence before you, and shall then invite you to come to the conclusion that the prosecution is based on the merest suspicion, for which there is little or no warrant. Let me then call your attention a little more closely to what the learned counsel actually undertook to do; and it will then be apparent that they have failed to make out their case against the prisoner. They undertook to prove—first, that the deceased died of arsenical poisoning and that sugar of lead in no way contributed to the death; secondly, they undertook to adduce circumstantial evidence so strong as to lead to the inevitable inference (a) that he died of Fowler's solution of arsenic, administered to him by his wife, in frequent and increasing doses, over some period of time; (b) that there was in the stable a white powder which was probably arsenic and which was probably administered to the deceased by his wife, but was neither a cause of death nor the cause of death. The questions which I consider you will eventually have to answer are these:—

- 1.—Did the deceased die of arsenical poisoning exhibited in the form of Fowler's solution?
- 2.—Did he die of arsenical poisoning exhibited in the form of white arsenic?
- 3.—Did he die of lead poisoning?
- 4.—Did he die of arsenical poisoning exhibited in the form of Fowler's solution, and white arsenic, and acetate of lead; or of any two of them, and if so of which two combined?

If you find that he died of white arsenic, the prisoner is entitled to be acquitted; for no arsenic in that form has been traced to her possession. If you find that he died of lead poisoning, the prisoner is also entitled to be acquitted, because the deceased, in the absence of the prisoner, who was in church at the time, himself sent a messenger to Maruya's shop on the 18th of October to purchase a bottle of sugar of lead, and the inference is that he took it himself. If you find that he died of the combined effect of arsenic exhibited in the form of Fowler's solution and of white arsenic, the one administered by the prisoner, the other not, she is also entitled to be acquitted, because it is impossible to say that that which was administered by her caused the death. If you find that he died of the combined effect of white arsenic and sugar of lead, the prisoner is entitled to be acquitted, because the white arsenic has not been traced to her, and the deceased himself sent for, and probably took, sugar of lead. If you find that the deceased died of the combined effect of Fowler's solution of arsenic and sugar of lead, the prisoner is entitled to be acquitted, even though you may think the Fowler's solution was administered by her, because it is impossible to say that his death was caused solely by the form of poison administered by her. If you find that the deceased died of the combined effect of arsenic administered by the prisoner in the form of Fowler's solution; exhibited to the deceased in the form of white arsenic, by whom you do not know; and of sugar of lead taken by the deceased himself, then in that case also the prisoner is entitled to be acquitted. In fact it comes to this, that in order to bring in a verdict of guilty you will have to find (a) that deceased died of arsenical poisoning, whether in one form or two, to the exclusion of lead poisoning; (b) that whether the arsenic was exhibited to the deceased in one or both forms, it was administered to him by the prisoner feloniously, wilfully, and of her malice aforethought with the intent to kill and murder her husband—for so runs the indictment. Whenever poisons, in more forms than one, are found post-mortem (and in this case according to Dr. Divers there were three) and a person is accused of poisoning the deceased, it is necessary for the prosecution to make out affirmatively beyond doubt that the death is attributable to either one or more of them; and that the accused person administered that one or more with intent to murder. Otherwise the prosecution fails. It was for this reason that, in his opening address, my learned friend surmised that the defence would ignore the possibility of lead poisoning, thus leaving only two forms of poison to be accounted for, and he read

evidence to show that the amount of white arsenic found was insufficient to cause death, for he could not trace it to that poison. He was driven to admit that it rested with the prosecution to show that the deceased met his death from the effects of arsenic administered in one form and that form Fowler's solution. Now I have something to say to you on the subject of each of these three kinds of poison and as to their connection with the case. I will speak first of all as to the white arsenic, secondly as to the sugar of lead, and thirdly as to Fowler's solution. Mrs. Carew, pages 3 and 4, says: "at the time he ordered the arsenic through me, when he ordered the sugar of lead, I told him there was a small quantity in a bottle in the stable which had been used some time ago as a lotion for my pony, and I asked him what he wished to do with it. He told me that some years previously he had used it with great effect as an external application for congestion of the liver, and I never thought of either of the two bottles until yesterday." The counsel for the prosecution asked you to decide whether in making that statement the prisoner meant that arsenic, i.e., white arsenic, had been used as a lotion for the pony, or that sugar of lead had been so used. But surely there can be no ambiguity about what was meant? Her husband had asked her to procure for him two articles, viz., Fowler's solution of arsenic and sugar of lead. She knew he had been accustomed to take arsenic in the form of Fowler's solution. Is it in the least likely then that she should suggest white arsenic to him as a substitute for Fowler's solution? or that she should have asked him what he wished to do with it, if she had referred to white arsenic? Besides, look at the construction of the sentence, and it is obvious that she could not possibly have been referring to white arsenic. Then again she was referring to a particular conversation that had taken place between her husband and herself, which conversation she had related a moment before. It will be found at the top of page 2. "On Tuesday evening he gave me a slip of paper which I have, on which was written: '1 Bottle Fowler's solution of arsenic, 1 Bottle sugar of lead.'" Read in the light of that conversation we have this statement, "at the time he ordered the Fowler's solution of arsenic through me, when he ordered the sugar of lead, I told him there was a small quantity in a bottle in the stable. A small quantity of what? It can only, I submit, relate to sugar of lead. In order to support their theory, however, the counsel for the prosecution went on to say that though the betto applied sugar of lead in the stable he was also given on two occasions by Mrs. Carew a small quantity of white powder which was sprinkled over the pony's food, and might have been white arsenic. Further, that the examination of the stomach of the deceased showed that at one time or other, probably some days before the death of the deceased, arsenic in a white state, as a powder, was given to him. The prosecution cannot trace that white arsenic; they know only of sugar of lead or white arsenic being in the stable, and that on two occasions the betto received from Mrs. Carew a white powder to be sprinkled on the pony's food. Now, what is the evidence on this point? I am citing from the opening speech of the counsel for the prosecution. You heard yesterday the evidence of the betto. He said that he remembered in the early part of March or during the month of March last he had been given by Mrs. Carew a white powder to be administered to the pony and he said that a month or two afterwards he used the remainder for the pony. He also said he had sugar of lead in the stable, that a portion of it had been used as an external lotion for the pony's foot before the death of the deceased, and that the remainder had been used after the death of the deceased. But gentlemen, you will hardly credit me when I tell you that all the time the counsel for the prosecution were building up this flimsy theory in order to lead you to believe that the prisoner had, or might have, administered poison to her husband in the shape of white arsenic, they had at their command papers which themselves had procured from Scotland Yard exhibited in this Court showing that on three occasions, two of which were prior to the my learned friend's opening speech, the

which two he intended I do not know, powders had been prescribed by Schedel specially for a pony, i.e. on the 15th January, 1889; 2nd March, 1896; and the 4th March, 1896. In the first of these orders Mrs. Carew specially asked for powders for a pony; in the second Schedel or someone in his shop marks the powders ordered as "for a pony;" in the third the nature of the medicine wanted is named by Mrs Carew, viz., nitre and bicarbonate of soda. All this evidence was in the custody of the Court, having been placed there by the counsel for the prosecution. While there it was accessible to them at all times, had they wished to see it. But they did not wish to see it; they did not want to upset their own theory by looking at it, or asking any questions about it. They preferred to lead you to suppose that those powders might have been, or have contained, white arsenic. They were very particular in questioning Schedel, as to the possibility of the presence of arsenic in other articles furnished by him, but as to these powders they left them alone. Mrs. Carew, it will be remembered, had herself drawn the attention of the Coroner to her belief that arsenic would be found in a bottle of the medicine containing Dr. Baelz's prescription. As to that, the most minute enquiries were made, whether by any possibility arsenic could have crept into that bottle, or whether, when it was dropped, any foreign ingredient could have got into it, and Dr. Divers was brought from Tokyo to prove that he had found arsenic in the medicine; and you will be asked to believe that the prisoner put it there. Well, gentlemen, if she did, she must be one of the most foolish persons that ever lived. At page 9 of her evidence she says to me—and this, he it remembered, was the 4th November—"I handed you just before coming into Court the bottle, Exhibit E. It is said to be made from Dr. Baelz's prescription for my husband. The bottle is from Schedel's dispensary, and bears the number 13934. . . I wish you to hand that bottle in, because, having smelt it, I believe it to contain arsenic." Now, if she had put the arsenic into that bottle, why should she call attention to the presence of arsenic in the bottle? She was at that time fully aware that she was suspected of poisoning her husband. More than ten days had elapsed since suspicion first attached to her. Her house had not been searched, and she had the fullest control over everything in that house. She might have buried the bottle in the earth, or thrown it into the sea, or if she were afraid that its absence might be noticed, she might have washed it out carefully, and left it to be found by others. This, I submit, she would have done if she had had a guilty conscience. Gentlemen, the prosecution did not discover that there was arsenic in that bottle. The prisoner herself called attention to her suspicion, and asked, through me, that its contents should be analysed. The same or a similar argument applies to all the bottles produced by her and also to the fender. The explanation of the stain on the fender was given by her and was corroborated by Aza, the maid. She produced that fender and requested that the stain might be analysed. It was analysed and it was found to consist of human urine. I have had an independent analysis made with the result that Dr. Divers' statement is verified. Well, if she had not been certain that the stain was caused by the contents of the bottle which she supposed to contain arsenic, it is unlikely that she would have called attention to it. There are two explanations—the first is unlikely—namely, that some one had been tampering with the bottle. The second is probably the true one. I had particularly cautioned Mrs. Carew to bring the fender into the Court with her in order to make sure that the stain should not be touched, as I was anxious that on being analysed it should corroborate her statement as to the breaking of the bottle. Well, instead of bringing it with her, it was sent down by a servant, and I saw with my own eyes, and with some heat called her attention to the fact, that the stain showed unmistakable signs of having been rubbed with something wet just before it was brought into Court. I will myself give evidence to that effect. It was probably wiped off with a cloth that had been used to clean the bed-chambers

and this would account for the presence of urine and the absence of arsenic. I had, however, not concluded what I wished to say on the subject of white arsenic when I made this digression. As to the Fowler's solution of arsenic, the prisoner herself had furnished all the information that she had or at all events that she remembered. The prosecution were then informed by Dr. Divers of his discovery of white arsenic in the gullet. What was their duty under these circumstances? Obviously it was then their duty—nay, even long before—but certainly then, to have every utensil that had been used by the deceased, or employed in the preparation of his food, seized and analysed. Has this been done? If it has it is due to the prisoner that the facts should be stated. However, having found the presence of white arsenic in the stomach of the deceased, and having endeavoured to trace it to the prisoner and failed, it became necessary for the purpose of the prosecution to minimise the effects of its presence as much as possible. Accordingly, Dr. Divers was called and he gave it as his opinion that as he found particles of solid white arsenic in the intestinal canal—the stomach and intestines—it was not given in that form to any large extent. He added: "I should say it was exhibited in solution for the most part because I found so very little white arsenic in the stomach and intestines. That, he says, is opinion, not knowledge. He goes on to give it as his farther opinion from the history of the case that it is clearly one in which arsenic, meaning thereby Fowler's solution of arsenic, was given repeatedly and in increasing doses, and also that assuredly it was not taken by the patient himself. Those, gentlemen, you will probably agree with me, are very marvellous opinions for any man, however expert, to be able to form. I shall call before you three practising medical men, who will tell you that the absence of solid white arsenic in the intestinal canals is not an indication that arsenic had been taken in solution; that white arsenic acts by being dissolved and absorbed; that it is not the quantity found in the stomach but the quantity absorbed that causes death, and that if it is shown, as it has been by Dr. Divers, that white arsenic had been exhibited to the deceased somewhere between the 19th and 22nd Oct., there is no reason, even supposing the dose to have been a very large one, why the whole or nearly the whole of it may not have been dissolved, absorbed, and partially excreted before death. They will also testify that they do not consider that the post-mortem conditions, and the results of chemical analyses, taken by themselves, justify the confident opinion expressed by Dr. Divers that arsenic taken in solution must have been taken by the deceased; and finally they will tell you that death from solution of arsenic is excessively rare. As to the symptoms as detailed by Dr. Wheeler, they will tell you that, including the intermission on the Wednesday, they are compatible with the supposition that death may have occurred from a single large dose. Moreover, Dr. Divers, in examination, had to admit this. He says, "I could not smell anything suggestive of Fowler's solution in the stomach; particularly I had my nose for lavender, but I did not detect anything of the kind." It is true that he afterwards added that they don't give much for smells in the case of a man dying whose stomach remained in the body for a day, but if he did not give much for such smells, why was he so keen to look for them? Finding no smells, I asked him whether I might take that as an "indication" that death, if caused by arsenic, was caused by white arsenic; and he said no, but in reply to a further question he was constrained to admit that I might take the absence of smell as showing a possibility, nay, more, a likelihood, that if the death was caused by arsenic it was caused by white arsenic. To this the counsel for the prosecution may reply that the Fowler's solution furnished by Maruya was not flavoured by lavender. I don't know whether it was or not, but it certainly was very perceptibly scented with something or other, as you yourselves perceived when the bottle produced by Hayashi was opened. Dr. Divers could not smell anything suggestive of Fowler's solution in the stomach, which was fresh and sweet. The result of all this is that the absence of smell may be taken as showing a likelihood

that death was, or may have been, caused by white arsenic administered to the deceased, and Dr. Divers further admitted that even if there had been no evidence of arsenic in solution having been exhibited to the deceased, the eight little solid particles found in the gullet would be a sufficient indication of the possible, nay, of the likely, cause of death. The death of the deceased then, it may confidently be asserted, may possibly have been caused by the administration of arsenic in solid form. I will now proceed to a consideration of another poison which was discovered by Dr. Divers in the body of the deceased; I mean of course acetate of lead. The indisputable facts in evidence regarding it are that on Sunday, the 18th October, the deceased, in the absence of his wife, sent for a bottle; and that his wife, at his request, sent for another bottle on the 21st. I shall call evidence to show that each of those bottles contained, when full, 335 grains of the poison; and that there remain in the bottle now in Court 97½ grains. The deceased may therefore possibly have taken 572½ grains of sugar of lead, a quantity far more than sufficient to cause death. Dr. Divers would have you believe that the poisonous dose of acetate of lead is 1½ to 2 ounces. Reese, a great authority, gives it as one ounce; but Naunyn, a greater, gives it as from ½ to ¾ of an ounce. In confutation of the evidence given by Dr. Divers, I shall call witnesses who will satisfy you that there is no greater certainty as to what amount of lead, found *post-mortem*, represents a given amount taken than does the find in the case of arsenic; that a very small amount recovered may represent a large amount taken, just as with arsenic; and that in cases of acute lead poisoning, the lead, when absorbed, is found in much larger quantities in other organs than in the stomach, liver, and intestines. The proportions of lead to 100 grammes of tissue, recovered *post-mortem*, is—in the liver, 0.625 milligrammes; in the kidneys 4.807; in the heart, 4.166; in the bones, 2.678; and in the bile 4.166. That being so, an estimate of the amount of lead taken, based on the examination of the liver and intestines alone, is of no real value. But that valueless estimate was nevertheless adduced by the prosecution, in order to induce you to bring in a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. Then as to the similarity of symptoms in cases of poisoning by arsenic and poisoning by lead—that is, in cases of acute lead poisoning—I shall prove to you that there are or may be many cases, often two, which are practically indistinguishable by the symptoms alone. From the evidence adduced by the prosecution, it has been shown there is the same vomiting and nausea; the same constriction of the throat in swallowing; the burning pain; the severe pain in the abdominal region; the pain in moving the bowels, and in urinating: all these symptoms are similar in both cases, and cannot be distinguished from the other. Arsenic has no effect in colouring the patient's stool, but in lead poisoning we have a stool of a dark hue. I shall also prove by unimpeachable medical testimony that in view of the detection of both arsenic and lead, in the *post-mortem*, it is impossible to say that death may not have been caused by both or either of these poisons; the lead, perhaps, reinforcing what without it might have been merely injurious, but not fatal. Nay, further, the medical practitioners whom I shall call will tell you that three kinds of poison having been exhibited, viz., white arsenic, Fowler's solution, and sugar of lead, it is impossible, on any conceivable theory consistent with the symptoms, to give an opinion that death was due to Fowler's solution alone, administered in successive and increasing doses.

The learned counsel then alluded to the history of our knowledge of the arsenic habit and said he would adduce the evidence of three medical practitioners, Dr. Eldridge, Dr. Baelz, and Dr. Munro, that there is no ascertained reason why habituation to the use of arsenic in solution, such for instance as Fowler's preparation, may not go to a very great extent. He also alluded to Dr. Divers' evidence in corroboration of this and said it would be proved by many witnesses that Mr. Carew had been accustomed to take arsenic from the year 1880 until his death; so that when Mrs. Carew was asked by him to procure arsenic there was

absolutely no reason why she should be surprised. The medical gentlemen whom he would call would also tell them that if a man had at one time accustomed himself to the use of excessive doses of arsenic and after an interval should again begin where he left off this might be exceedingly dangerous. Indeed, he might kill himself; and this was what possibly happened in the case of the deceased; but his Lordship would tell them that it was no part of the duty of the counsel for the defence to account for the death of the deceased; his only duty is to defend his client against the charge brought against her.

The learned counsel continued—Evidence, as I said just now, will be offered to show that the deceased had from time to time taken arsenic in large doses. He was taking it as far back as the year 1880, when on a voyage from Sydney to Plymouth; and as recently as the 8th of October last at his own table he told a lady who was sitting next to him of his addiction to the drug. Mrs. Carew had herself administered it to him when in the Straits; and she had been accustomed to see him take it not continuously, but periodically, all their married life. The prosecution invite you to disbelieve Mrs. Carew's statement that a bottle was always on the sideboard; but I shall call a witness, not a member of the household, who will corroborate her on that point. Indeed it was such a common thing for the deceased to be taking arsenic that there is absolutely no reason why Mrs. Carew should have been in the least surprised when applied to by her husband to procure it for him on Tuesday, the 20th, and he repeated his wish on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Carew's recollection was that she had refused to humour him on the Tuesday; but being confronted with an order, the whole of which is apparently in her handwriting—though not necessarily so, for even Mr. Mason has his doubts as to part of it, and if he is liable to error as to one part why not as to the other?—addressed to Maruya for a bed pan and a bottle of arsenic, she was constrained to admit that she must have sent for it even though she had no recollection of having done so. But if it is true that a consumer of arsenic must not only continue his indulgence, but must also increase his quantity of the drug, it need occasion no surprise that Mrs. Carew may have sent for a bottle on the 20th, and thought so little of it as to have forgotten all about it. She was accustomed to see her husband take the solution, and in large quantities, not even measuring it by drops. It is not therefore even probable that in sending for the arsenic she had any intention of using it to destroy her husband's life. She sent for it to please or humour him. But, it may be said, she concealed from Dr. Wheeler the fact that her husband was taking arsenic. That is true; and easily accounted for. He had consulted Drs. Baelz and Munro. But if she had procured this arsenic to poison her husband with it, I put it to you, gentlemen, as reasonable men, would she not have taken pains to procure it surreptitiously? How might she have done that; do you ask? Well, she might have gone to Bretts' and asked for a repetition of Dr. Wheeler's prescription of a previous year. But, better still, if, as is alleged by the prosecution, she is the writer of the A. L. letters, she could easily have written ten orders for it in a feigned hand, in the very same handwriting indeed as in the A. L. letters, have gone down to Bentendori, sent the first urchin she met in the streets into Maruya's for the arsenic with money to pay for it, have disappeared herself and left what? An order in Maruya's hands, signed A. L. or written in the same hand, thus showing that she herself had nothing to do with the purchase of arsenic. But instead of that what do we find? We find this woman, who according to the theory of the prosecution, had conceived the intent to murder her husband as far back as October 10th, going up to Dr. Wheeler in the Boathouse (where indeed she could have had no idea she would meet him) and asking him to prescribe arsenic for her. So that it comes to this, that prisoner was such a bungler that there is not one single one of all the array of bottles that she procured for herself, or was instrumental in procuring for her husband, for which there was not in existence an order in her own handwriting, easily discoverable,

easily procurable. More than that, Exhibit X was so faintly written (whether it is in her handwriting or not) that she actually copied it out in her own handwriting, and gave it to Mary Jacob to take to Maruya's shop. We have thus an absence of concealment in the purchase of the arsenic by the prisoner, so marked that it actually amounts to making of evidence for preservation against herself; and on the other hand an intense anxiety at all times for the presence of Dr. Wheeler; a fear lest he did not pay sufficient attention to his case; a ready assent to the suggestion that Dr. Todd should be called in on the Monday; a still readier assent to Mr. Parson's suggestion that Dr. Baelz should be telegraphed for on the Wednesday, when she wrote to Dr. Wheeler to that effect. And here I may call your attention to the fact that Mary Jacob returned from Maruya's with the bottles of arsenic and sugar of lead at just about the time when the prisoner was writing to Dr. Wheeler to beg him to call in Dr. Baelz. Is it credible, is it conceivable, that a woman, a wife, who had just purchased two bottles of poison with the intention of administering them to her husband, so as to kill him, should deliberately sit down and write to her medical man beseeching him to call in a stranger, a doctor of great eminence, whose practised intelligence might easily, for all she knew to the contrary, at once detect from the look and symptoms of the patient that he was being poisoned by arsenic? To my mind I confess that it is neither credible nor conceivable. As a rule to guide you in considering probabilities, gentlemen, I would remind you, in a formal way, that evidence which is consistent with two views is not conclusive of either; and that though, for the defence, when evidence is inconclusive, probability becomes argument, that proposition does not hold good for the prosecution in a criminal case. Our law does not admit of any person being convicted of a crime on suspicion or possibility, or even on probability. Gentlemen, we have before us an outline of the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Carew—from their wedding day until they left England for Singapore, and from the time that they arrived there and thence on till they came to Japan—as put in by the counsel for the prosecution. Further details, to fill in that outline—since their arrival in Japan—will be furnished by witnesses whom I shall call. But I feel that I ought to hasten to an answer of the question:—Why did she not tell Dr. Wheeler that her husband was taking arsenic? The explanation that I have to make is this:—Because she would have had to tell him that he had consulted Drs. Baelz and Munro upon certain matters he did not want Dr. Wheeler to know of. Suppose Mr. Carew to be still alive: would not the concealment from Dr. Wheeler of a fact that her husband did not want him to know be considered a wifely and dutiful act? And is it rendered any less wifely and dutiful, any more suspicious, because he is dead? Surely not. Moreover, there was absolutely nothing in her mind to connect the symptoms with arsenical poisoning; even the doctor never suspected it; and if he didn't why should she? Of course I am arguing always on the assumption of her innocence. But her whole conduct shows that she never did suspect. I will take you briefly through those days. On the Sunday, the 11th October, she wrote for Dr. Wheeler, who came at 6 p.m. and prescribed for him. On Thursday, 15th, she wrote to Dr. Wheeler, asking him to see her husband at the Club. On Saturday, the 17th October, she wrote early to Dr. Wheeler regarding Mr. Carew's desire to go to Kamakura. He came about 10 a.m., and after seeing his patient said that he was not to go down to Kamakura. We found from Dr. Wheeler's evidence that there was no talk of Mrs. Carew accompanying her husband to Kamakura on that occasion, and that she never proposed to accompany him. If she had intended to poison her husband why should she have let him leave her sight even for a moment; she would have invented some reasonable excuse for keeping always by him: but no suggestion of the kind can reasonably arise. On Sunday, October 18th, she went down to church, and after the afternoon service went in

search of Dr. Wheeler, and not finding him, left a message for him. On reaching home she sent him a note and he came round after dinner about 9 p.m. On Monday, the 19th, Dr. Wheeler came twice. On Tuesday, the 20th, Dr. Wheeler came in the morning, and proposed to call Dr. Todd. Mrs. Carew at once readily agreed to the proposal. Dr. Wheeler came again at 6.30 and gave the patient a hypodermic injection. We know what followed. Mr. Carew became very restless and Mrs. Carew, not liking her husband's symptoms, went in search of Dr. Wheeler late at night; she finds him and he comes again at 11.15 p.m. That same day, Tuesday, the 20th, she spoke to more than one personal friend who called about her wish to call in Dr. Baelz: this was before the suggestion was made to her by Mr. Parsons. Next morning, 21st, Mr. Parsons calls and suggests the advisability of calling in Dr. Baelz. She at once sits down and writes to Dr. Wheeler, begging him to get Baelz down to see her husband. That same day, Wednesday, 21st, she speaks to Dr. Hatton, a personal friend of the family—and whom I shall call—about her anxiety regarding her husband, and she asked him to give her some friendly advice in the matter. Early on Thursday morning, the 22nd, she writes for Dr. Wheeler, who comes at 7 a.m. Not satisfied with Dr. Wheeler, at this visit, writes to Mr. Parsons, begging him to come round. He does so and she entreats him to see Dr. Wheeler and insists upon his getting hold of Dr. Baelz. On the Thursday evening she writes to Dr. Wheeler to ask him to come round; and which he comes, she tells him of her husband's taking arsenic. She produced all the bottles at the Coroner's inquest, calls attention to her suspicion that arsenic is mixed with Dr. Baelz's prescription, and she calls attention to the stain on the fender. Gentlemen, are these the actions of a woman who knows that the husband is dying of poison administered by herself? Would not her guilty knowledge have led her to conceal his sufferings rather than call in skilled physicians who might at any moment connect the symptoms with the real cause. Then Dr. Wheeler testified that at the last moment, or very shortly before he left the house, she said she had administered an emetic to the deceased. Mr. Porch will tell you he saw her administer the emetic. Is it likely that the wife who had poisoned her husband would offer him an emetic in the presence of the doctor, or knowing that the doctor was coming, and who might possibly inspect the vomit and ascertain that there was arsenic in it? Dr. Wheeler has already testified to her having spoken of her desire to procure the assistance of a nurse, and others will give similar evidence. I would also like to remind you of what Dr. Wheeler said with reference to her treatment of her husband during his sickness. There was produced on the part of the prosecution a letter addressed by the accused to Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister. At the time that that letter was produced I was not instructed with regard to it, I had no knowledge of its existence; therefore, it was my duty to resist its being put in the evidence before and I did so. I wish that I had known of its existence, because my effort to prevent its being put in evidence may have led you to suppose that I attached more importance to it than I do. Certainly had I known as much then as I know now I should have done what I afterwards did and then have acknowledged that it was in the handwriting of the accused. You must bear in mind, gentlemen, the circumstances under which that letter was written. The opinion therein attributed to A. L. Price was shared by nearly everyone who read the summing up of the Coroner. I will read it to you in order that you may form an opinion for yourselves. Gentlemen, it was well for the prisoner that the Coroner had not the power to pronounce sentence for that is about the only thing he left undone in his address to the jury. He has been before you during the course of the proceedings, and you have had an opportunity of judging of his partiality. When asked why, on the morning of the 22nd October, his suspicions were aroused against Mrs. Carew, he said that it was because of something he had noticed in her manner on

the 17th. The summing up was, I submit, in itself sufficient, apart from the distress she was in by reason of her husband, to drive her distracted, and it was in a fit of distraction that she wrote the letter. It bears date the 6th November, which was the day on which the Coroner summed up, and was written whilst she was smarting under a sense of the injustice that had been done to her, and it is not surprising that she should apply to her Minister for redress. Had she signed her own name to the letter, no one could have found fault with her. The signing of the name of Mr. Price, who was a great friend of hers, cannot of course be defended: but it does not form the smallest particle of a link in the evidence of her being guilty of the crime of murder. She was the person accused; and she therefore thought that if the Minister's attention were drawn to it by one of the public, the complaint would carry greater weight and be likely to receive more attention. So she chose the name of a great friend of hers, who did not happen to be in Japan, and who could not therefore be compromised by the use of it; disguised her hand as best she could; and posted the letter to the Minister. She has evidently made an attempt to disguise her handwriting; but so poor a one as to make it impossible to believe she could be the writer of the Annie Luke letters. If she had been able to disguise her hand as the writer of those letters did, she would certainly have done so when addressing the Minister under an assumed name. The letter also shows that she was not practised in imitating the handwriting of other people; for she did not imitate the signature of Mr. Price. That is the explanation I have to submit to you with reference to the letter addressed to the Minister.

The learned counsel at this point said that he would have to apply that the jury should have an opportunity of inspecting the house. He did not make any application for an adjournment over that afternoon, but as he had not quite finished the notes of his address to the jury, if it would be convenient for the jury to make the visit that afternoon it would be a great convenience to him.

It was accordingly arranged that the visit should be made that afternoon, and Mr. Porch having been called to formally prove the plan put in the Court adjourned until Monday, the 25th January.

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY, FIFTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

There was, the *Japan Mail* says, a very distinct falling off in the attendance of the general public as compared with Saturday. What might be termed the regular habitués of the Court—persons from China Town and its purlieus—had begun to lose interest in the proceedings, and the attendance was principally confined to the merchant class of the community. The accused looked pale but cheerful when the proceedings commenced, but as the day drew on she was fain to rest her head wearily against the side of the dock at more frequent intervals than on the days in the proceeding week. Yet not a word from counsel or bench seemed to escape her vigilant attention. Towards the close of Mr. Lowder's address, when he became most impressive, the prisoner's head sunk almost from view below the level of the box, and when next her face was visible her eyes were red with weeping.

Mr. Lowder—Gentlemen, I interrupted the strict sequence of my address to you on Saturday because I was anxious, at the earliest possible moment, to dispel any misunderstanding that might have arisen in your minds owing to the production of the letter addressed to the British Minister, and to my resistance against its being offered in evidence against the prisoner. But I will now proceed to consider a point which I purposely left uncovered on Saturday, as it required to be treated separately. I refer to the purchase of the first bottle of arsenic at Maruya's shop. Now there are, at all events, two undoubted facts in this case, and that is that from the very beginning the two principal witnesses against the prisoner (leaving out of consideration for the moment the evidence which she may be said to have accumulated against herself) have been, as to the purchase of arsenic at Maruya's shop, the witnesses Hayashi and Mary Jacob, Mary Jacob, unfor-

tunately, is not available. You will not have the opportunity of seeing her, or of hearing her testimony, except as it has been read to you. It is possible that you may be asked to infer, or that you yourselves may think, that the charge I have made against her was preferred with the unworthy motive of excluding her evidence. As to that, it may be sufficient to point out to you that it was quite impossible for me to foresee that she might be taken ill; and, in the second place, his Lordship will doubtless explain to you that in charging her with being the writer of the series of letters known as the "Annie Luke" letters, and in opening the evidence in support of that charge, as I did before the Magistrate, I was giving to her, and to the counsel for the prosecution, evidence that I might have sprung upon her in cross-examination, and which she and they might not have been able to meet at the moment. They thus had full warning of one of the points to be made for the defence in this case, which was of the greatest advantage to them. So much for that incident. But I wish to call your particular attention to the evidence of the witnesses Hayashi and Jacob, so far as relates to the most important dates, viz., 19th and 20th of October.

The learned counsel then entered on a long and minute analysis of the evidence as to the purchase of arsenic, and continued—But there is a great deal more to be said about the 19th. The two pilfering thieves, Jacob and Christoffel, some time in September, when, apparently, the first Dickinson letters were written, conceived the idea of collecting and stitching these letters together. The reason given for doing so, by Christoffel, is that she desired that her friend's character should be protected, in the event of Mr. Carew's finding out that visitors, not altogether friends of the family, were admitted into the house. Now that reason is untrue, on the face of it; because Mr. Dickinson was a friend of the family, and because, unless these letters had been put together, and at all events partially read, Christoffel could not have known that they were of a compromising character. At all events, they were collected and pieced with the obvious intention of being used against Mrs. Carew in some way. I shall, I think, be able to show you that Ah Kwong, a Chinese boy, who was in the service of the Carews, was also employed and paid by Jacob to pilfer the waste-paper basket; in which case the finding in her possession of papers, written to Mrs. Carew by her from No. 2 Bluff, and which ought therefore to be in Mrs. Carew's possession, is accounted for. To return, however, to the 23rd or 24th September. Rachel Greer will tell you that she saw Jacob piecing together one of the letters before the visit of the Carews to Miyanoshta; that when she had succeeded in ascertaining what was in it she danced with joy, and read a portion of it out to Rachel. Evidence will also be given to show that Jacob had on several occasions been seen to enter her master's bed room, in the absence of Mrs. Carew. And if, as I suggest, these letters were collected to serve as a weapon of defence if, and when, Mrs. Carew should discover the true relations between Jacob and the deceased, we at all events have an intelligible theory which would fully account for the collection of the letters. At all events, they were to be made use of in some way against Mrs. Carew. Having thus established a desire on the part of Jacob to injure her mistress, it is not difficult to understand why she falsely alleged that Mrs. Carew had been down in the town on the 10th October. That she herself was down in the town that day she admits; and when she was under the impression that arsenic had been purchased at Maruya's on that day, by a person signing the words "Mrs. Carew," she endeavours to fix a falsehood on her mistress for the purpose of showing that she was the person who purchased arsenic on the 19th. And it can have been no mere mistake on her part, for she gives circumstances to show that she cannot have been mistaken as to the date—and the 19th was the day on which the mail was delivered. Now Hayashi, on each occasion that he has been before the Court, has been confronted with Mrs. Carew, and has been unable to recognize her as the person who came to his shop, whether on the 19th or the 20th.

Hayashi probably knew Mrs. Carew, because Yamada, in a note to a credit sale debited to the name of Carew, wrote, "Hayashi knows about this." At all events, the person who purchased arsenic on the morning of the 20th paid for the previous purchases of the 8th and 18th, and the persons, Jacob and Christoffel, who went to Maruya's on the 24th paid for the previous purchase of a bed-pan and a bottle of arsenic. The question is, how did they know, or how could they guess that Maruya's shopman would give up a credit order to any one asking for it on being paid for the thing ordered unless one of them had done the same thing before? Then again, why did Jacob fail to communicate to her mistress the message sent by Hayashi on the 21st? It was a message of great importance; but she contents herself with mentioning it to Mr. Porch, and in so casual a way that, as she herself says, he didn't seem to understand the drift of it. But though she doesn't give the message to her mistress, she speaks about it to Christoffel, who speaks about it to her master, and so, unknown to Mrs. Carew, a rumour is spread about that Mrs. Carew has poisoned her husband. And why was the name of Maruya not communicated to Dr. Wheeler until late in the morning of the 22nd? He had been in personal communication with Jacob on the subject earlier in the day, and she could have given him the name of the shop where the arsenic was purchased had she been minded to do so. Her reticence on that point is, to say the least, suspicious, as indicating that she might have known that it would have been better to have further enquiries instituted. Now as to the 19th. In order to show that Mrs. Carew, as a matter of fact, was not down in the town as alleged by Jacob at the magisterial inquiry, and as she was, at all events as late as the 5th January, when the prosecution opened, prepared to swear before you I shall adduce the following evidence:—1. Mrs. Carew's diary; 2. The evidence of a lady, whom I shall call, who was with Mrs. Carew that morning about 10.30 to 11.30; 3. Mr. Walford's evidence of a conversation with Hayashi on the 26th Nov., when the latter timed her visit as having taken place about noon, a little before rather than after; 4. The evidence of a gentleman that he lunched at the Carews' that day, arriving some little time before noon, when Mrs. Carew came downstairs to meet him; 5. The evidence of another lady that she saw Miss Jacob at about 11.15 that morning, in the Main Street, with both the children. I come now to the 20th. I asked Dr. Wheeler at what time his visit was paid to Mrs. Carew on Wednesday, 20th; and he said it was paid in the forenoon, as soon as possible, about eleven. Hayashi says that he should judge from the entries in his book (though the time of the visit is not entered) that the visit of the foreign woman that day took place about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Now, without going into minutes, or tens of minutes, or even half-hours, it is obvious that if Mrs. Carew was at home to receive Dr. Wheeler at about 11 o'clock that morning she could not have been at Maruya's shop at the same time, or anywhere near it; but on this point I am happy to be in a position to call a witness, Takayama Sadakichi. He remembers taking Mrs. Carew down town on the morning of the 20th; and he will tell you the places at which he called, and will say that Maruya's shop was not one of them. He is unable to remember the hour of his departure or return, but he knows he returned with Mrs. Carew before noon on the 20th. These things being so, not only is Jacob proved to be endeavouring, for purposes of her own, to fix Mrs. Carew with the first purchase of arsenic, and giving the date of the purchase of the first; but it is absolutely certain, if you believe Sadakichi's evidence, that the person who made the first purchase of arsenic, finally said to have been made on the morning of the 20th, was not Mrs. Carew, but some one who was personating her, and some one who brought the only bottle of chloral hydrate sold at Maruya's on that day into the Carew's house. Who that person was I cannot say. It is enough for the purposes of the defence that it was not Mrs. Carew. But the evidence has a more far-reaching effect than that. It shows that there was a person, a female, purchasing arsenic and chloral hydrate in Mrs. Carew's name. But there was absolutely no suggestion

that Mrs. Carew ever bought arsenic otherwise than openly, and by means of an order written in her own writing, until that suggestion was made by Mary Jacob. But it is in evidence that her husband said to her on Wednesday that if she would not send for the arsenic he would find other means of procuring it; and in corroboration of that it will be shown that he did procure sugar of lead by other means, viz., by sending for it while she was out of the house. Gentlemen, on this evidence I am entitled to ask you to say that the articles purchased and paid for on the 20th October were not purchased and paid for by the prisoner. Indeed, it would not be likely, if she had purchased arsenic in the morning, she should be sending for it again on the evening of the same day. But if she is not the foreign woman who visited Maruya's shop on the 20th (and if you have any doubt about it, she is entitled to that doubt), it shows that the deceased had other means of obtaining the poison he wished for, or that some other woman was introducing it into the house. Gentlemen, that the deceased was in the habit of dosing himself there is abundant evidence to show; and if that is so, why should he not have been taking arsenic, as is alleged by the prisoner? We find from the evidence before you that on Monday, 12th October, a bottle of Mother Siegel's Syrup had been procured, and the prisoner said it was for her husband. On Tuesday, 13th October, Dr. Baelz's prescription was filled at Schedel's dispensary, and again on Friday, 16th, Dr. Baelz's prescription was filled at Schedel's. On Sunday, 18th, in the absence of his wife at church, he sends to Maruya's for sugar of lead; and on the same day he takes some dark-looking liquid which might be Schedel's arsenic. Rachel Greer will tell you that on that day her master asked her to pour some soda-water into a glass. She will also tell you that there was already some liquid in the glass and that it was darker than the colour of sherry. I dare say you will have noticed when the bottles were produced that the colour of Fowler's solution sold by Hayashi differed from the colour of that sold by Schedel. Schedel's was of a much darker colour than that sold by Maruya, and at this time the only arsenic brought into the house, according to the evidence, was that bought from Schedel. That shows three things:—First, that he was dosing himself with Siegel's syrup and Baelz's prescription with the knowledge of his wife. Second, that he was dosing himself without her knowledge with sugar of lead. Third, that he was dosing himself for a pain about which he had consulted Dr. Munro and Dr. Baelz some years ago, in 1893, and with reference to which he told his wife, on Tuesday, the 20th October, that when he was suffering in such a way, arsenic was the only thing that gave him any relief. On Wednesday he again spoke of the great pain he was in, and told his wife that if she did not get him what he wanted he would find other means of procuring it, whereupon she wrote out on another piece of paper, copying from the slip he had given her, the names of the poisons he had asked for, and gave them to Mary Jacob openly and without any attempt at concealment. I submit, gentlemen, that if you find as a matter of fact he was taking medicines that were not poison, and sending for, and probably taking, sugar of lead that was a poison, it makes it less difficult to believe that he was taking arsenic. Why should he send for Baelz's mixture on the 13th, and again on the 16th, unless he was suffering from pain in the bladder, for which it was originally prescribed? That he in some way connected the pain he suffered with the taking of arsenic is apparent from the evidence that will be given by Mr. Kaufmann, who remembers that some ago he was in the urinal at the Club when Mr. Carew seemed to be suffering great pain, and volunteered the information that he was in the habit of taking more arsenic than an ordinary man could stand. The pain he was then suffering, I suggest, was caused by the bladder trouble; and the mention of arsenic with that pain tends to corroborate Mrs. Carew's statement of what her husband reminded her of, viz., that when he was suffering in that way, arsenic was the only thing that afforded him any relief, and that if she would not get it for him he would find other

means of procuring it. But arsenic also produces the pain stranguary; and it is therefore possible, as Dr. Munro testified, that the deceased might, by taking arsenic, be inducing the very pain that he was taking arsenic to alleviate. While on this subject of dosing himself, I would remind you of the very important evidence given by Mr. Thomas, of Brett and Co.'s. He had made very careful experiments with sugar of lead, in order to ascertain how much could be administered to a patient, in the different kinds of fluid the deceased was taking, without his knowing it: and in no case did it exceed 5 grains in half a pint of liquid. Whatever, therefore, may be said about the tastelessness of arsenic, it cannot be said of sugar of lead that it could be administered in any large quantities without the patient knowing it. The probability is that the deceased was taking sugar of lead knowingly, and arsenic also. If, as Mr. Dickinson testified, the deceased had taken an overdose of arsenic on a previous occasion, from which he had nearly died, he would probably have recognized the pain he was suffering during his illness. But if that is so, why did he not complain to the doctor that he was getting arsenic? I am aware, of course, that this line of argument lets in the theory of suicide. It is not one that I myself propose for the defence, as I see no sufficient motive for it; I merely mention it as a possibility. As to the telegram despatched to Mr. Dickinson by the accused on the 21st, I fail to see why so much importance is attached to it, or to Mrs. Tocque's chit-book. That Mrs. Carew did send a message to Mr. Dickinson there can be no doubt; his recollection of the last words of it is that they were, "Baelz says very serious." Well, she is not responsible for the words which reached Mr. Dickinson. My suggestion is that the words were "Baelz sent (or sent for) very serious." What possible motive could Mrs. Carew have had for saying that Baelz had come, when it was well known he had not? Then as to the chit-book of Mrs. Tocque. What object was there in saying what was not true; and which could be so easily proved to be untrue? "Very many thanks, about the same. Dr. B. comes again this evening, E.H.C." Leave out the word again and it is absolutely true. Which is the explanation most consistent with probability? That word "again" was written inadvertently or purposely. And if purposely, what was the purpose, and how is it connected with the guilt of the prisoner? And now I come to the question of the torn envelope—the two pieces of paper last produced by Christoffel and put into evidence by the counsel for the prosecution during that witness's examination. The writing on this envelope is apparently that of the prisoner, whose explanation of it is that it was some stupid after-dinner game they used to play in the summer when her cousins were on a visit to her. No one knows for how long or short a time it had been in Jacob's possession; but how it is proposed to use it for the purpose of incriminating the prisoner I am at a loss to understand. Neither do I understand why the witness Christoffel should have deceived Mr. Litchfield about it as she evidently did. Her reason for withholding it, viz., that she thought it too incriminating, is ridiculous and false on the face of it. Neither she nor her friend Jacob have shown any signs of being influenced by any such merciful motive. They had done their best to ruin Mrs. Carew's character, and to throw suspicion upon her as being the murderess of her husband; and it was therefore from no feeling of compassion that the paper was withheld. I myself cannot see that any importance can be attached to it; and under the circumstances in which it is produced, I am entitled to ask the jury to leave it out of consideration altogether. I have now but two other points to deal with—two points that I have left to the last—and I will now present them to you. They are the Annie Luke letters and the Dickinson letters. It is alleged by the prosecution that these letters were written by the prisoner at the bar; and Mr. Mason was called to give his opinion to that effect. The value to be attached to that opinion, gentlemen, is entirely a question for you. For myself, I think it of no more value than your own eyesight and judgment.

Having briefly criticised Mr. Mason's evidence the learned counsel proceeded—Apart

from the question of handwriting, there are strong reasons against the presumption that Mrs. Carew wrote these letters. If she wrote them, the fact was known to her, and to her alone; and she might have suppressed them without anyone being the wiser. Then the language and sentiments contained in them are not such as she would be likely to make use of. It is inconceivable, for instance, that she should, under the then existing circumstances, have written to me that letter of the 11th November. My learned friend, in his opening address, stated that Mary Jacob would testify that when she was shown the card left by the mysterious stranger on the 10th October, the letters A. L. were not on it; and Mr. Mason says that the M. J. and A. L. were not, in his opinion, written by the same hand. The inference you will be invited to draw from that is that the letters A. L. were subsequently inserted by Mrs. Carew. But if so, she was not the writer of the M. J. on the card; nor the creator of the mysterious stranger; nor the writer of the A. L. series of letters. Gentlemen, it is not of vital importance in this case to ascertain who wrote those letters, provided you are satisfied that Mrs. Carew did not. I say they were probably written by Mary Jacob; and, read with that theory in mind, there is little or no mystery about them. However, all I ask you to do is to compare Mrs. Carew's acknowledged handwriting with the handwriting of those letters, and to say where the slightest similarity is to be detected; and also to bring the question to the test of your own common sense, and to say on what possible theory Mrs. Carew would have done anything so absolutely idiotic and meaningless as to have written those letters. Gentlemen, I have now to turn to a consideration of the correspondence between the prisoner and Mr. Dickinson. It is obvious that these letters have been introduced in evidence for the purpose of showing that there existed a motive in the mind of the accused for getting rid of her husband. And the very first thing that occurs to one to ask is, why should she wish to do any such thing? No woman, with an inclination—perhaps I had better use the word propensity—to gratify her vanity by captivating the senses of the opposite sex, ever had such great opportunities as were allowed to her,—ever has so complaisant a husband. Mr. Dickinson has already given evidence pointing in that direction; and it will be confirmed by Mr. Porph. There were the "Ferret," the "Ice-cream Vendor" or "Organ Grinder," the "Youth," and others to whom reference is made in the diary, if you care to scan its pages,—all male friends, all admitted by the husband to a greater degree of intimacy with the wife than is generally considered allowable; and the question is why should she wish to get rid of a husband who gave her every facility for amusing herself with flirtations which, in the case of Mr. Dickinson at all events, were carried somewhat beyond the limits of a passionless liaison. It seems to me, gentlemen, and I put it to you as reasonable men, that the very last person in the world a woman would wish to poison would be the husband who allowed her such liberty and latitude. It must be borne in mind that a woman never thinks it wrong for a man to be in love with her, whatever opinion of that man her husband may entertain. And if Mrs. Carew allowed herself to give to Mr. Dickinson a greater degree of encouragement than was strictly prudent, she did no more than hundreds of women have done before her; are doing at this very day, and continuing to do from day to day; and will do and continue to do, in spite of what moralists may preach to the contrary. But are they to be thought capable, on that account, of the atrocity charged against the prisoner? If so, it is a fortunate thing that the number of husbands living in the East who are in the habit of dosing themselves with arsenic, or other poisons, is comparatively small. Now men are not free from the same species of vanity which I have indicated. You will doubtless remember that passage in one of the letters of Mr. Dickinson in which he actually vents the dislike of the man whom, in the same breath, he says he loathes and despises, and whose wife he instigates to obtain a divorce from her husband. Then how was she to benefit—what advantage was she to receive, from the death of her

husband? Will it be suggested to you that she wanted to marry Mr. Dickinson—that woman being *varium et mutabile semper*, she desired a change? Obviously the answer to that is that she had, or took, most perfect freedom to do as she pleased. Of course, gentlemen, you will bear in mind that the ardent wording of the letters addressed by Dickinson to the prisoner is his own,—provoked, perhaps, to some extent,—but nevertheless for which she cannot be held entirely responsible. When a man is ingratiating himself with a woman, he is apt to use exaggerated language, and so far as its exorcism goes it is not to be charged to her account. Mrs. Carew, it must be evident to you, is not deficient in imagination, and is given largely to exaggeration; but it would be just as reasonable to charge that exaggeration to Dickinson, as to charge his to her. With regard to her moral standard, and, if it come to that, that of her husband also, perhaps the less said the better; I am not here to defend either. But in spite of that, and in spite of a passing flirtation with Dickinson, the attachment between the spouses seems to have been very sincere, and to have remained unbroken. How then, do you ask, can the Dickinson letters be explained? Gentlemen, he would be a bold man who would undertake to attempt to explain the vagaries of either woman or man in connection with sexual passion. The Latin poet asks:—

Quid levis pluma?—pulvis.

Quid pulvis?—ventus.

Quid ventus?—mulier.

Quid mulier?—nihil.

Shall I venture to translate it, gentlemen, for the benefit of those of you who left school before I did?

What is lighter than a feather?—dust.

What lighter than dust?—wind.

What lighter than wind?—woman.

What lighter than woman?—nothing.

The poet thus asks and answers a question to which we perhaps should not have dared to offer a reply. This one thing is evident, in the conduct of the spouses towards each other, and that its, here was forbearance, great forbearance, on both sides. But that it never degenerated into indifference or want of affection between them is evident by the letters written to him by her from Miyanoshta on the 28th and 30th days of September. Why, indeed, should affection have died? Each would seem to have tolerated in the other the tendencies of which each was self-conscious; and if Mrs. Carew wrote or spoke of her husband as bullying her, it was merely an exaggerated method of attracting the sympathy of the man with whom she was for the moment amusing herself. Gentlemen, I submit to you that that correspondence affords no satisfactory evidence of any desire on the part of the prisoner to free herself from chains which allowed her the utmost freedom. The wording of the letters, as I have said, are his, not hers; and though you may be of opinion that the prisoner is gifted with great mental and physical capacity, it not unfrequently happens that those acquirements are coupled with sexual obliquity. Dickinson couldn't marry her, and she probably knew it. And why should she want to marry him? He was simply one of a series! What advantage would it be to her to get rid of her husband? She was about to purchase a house, and about to purchase a position for her husband in a mercantile firm in Yokohama. Why then kill him? The whole facts seem to be that whilst she was obtaining Dickinson's sympathy under false pretences, for her own temporary amusement, he was instigating a divorce,—as to which she did not even consult, or ask any advice from, Mr. Litchfield, who was then her legal adviser. The conclusion I invite you to draw, gentlemen, is that the Dickinson letters show no motive for the crime charged; and that in considering your verdict it would be the height of injustice to add inadequate motive, or absence of motive, to insufficient fact. Let me again remind you of the letters written by the prisoner to the deceased from Miyanoshta, towards the end of September; I need not read them now, doubtless you bear their terms in mind. But it will be important for you to remember them. If I understand the theory of the prosecution aright, from the 19th of October, the whole character of the mind and feelings of the

prisoner towards her husband changed, and she set herself to prepare for the perpetration of the most foul, cool, deliberate murder that ever was committed. Of course one cannot say that such a thing is impossible, but I will venture to say that it is highly improbable. Borrowing and adapting an eloquent passage from the learned Dean of Faculty in his defence of Madelene Smith, I say he will be a bold man who will fathom the depths of human depravity; but this at least experience teaches us, that perfection, even in depravity, is not rapidly attained,—he was evidently thinking of the Latin proverb, *Nemo repense finit turpis simus*, and it is not by such short and easy stages as the Crown Advocate has been able to trace in the career of Edith Carew that an affectionate wife passes all at once into the appalling wickedness of a Borgia! Such a thing is not possible. There is a certain progress in guilt, and it is quite out of all human experience. From the tone of the letters, there should be a sudden transition from affection for a particular object to the strange desire for removing one who offered no obstruction to her wishes and purposes. Think, gentlemen, in your own minds, how foul and unnatural a murder it is that is imputed to the prisoner,—the murder of one whom she married against the wishes of her parents, and who was the only man whom she had ever really loved or cared for. And the object of that affection, you are asked to believe, she suddenly conceived the purpose of murdering. Such is the theory you are desired to believe. But, gentlemen, before you believe it, will you not ask for demonstration? Will you be content with suspicion, however pregnant, or will you be so unreasonable as to put it to me in this form, that the deceased having died of poison, the theory of the prosecution is the most probable? Oh, gentlemen, is that the manner in which a jury should treat such a case? Is that the kind of proof on which they should convict on a capital offence? Leaving that part of the subject, I will touch on another; it is the evidence given in this Court by Mrs. Hodges. Gentlemen, it is to be regretted that the learned counsel for the prosecution should have thought it necessary to call Mrs. Hodges before you to tell you of the painful incident that occurred in court during the preliminary examination of the accused. I cannot think it was necessary to their case, but, on the other hand, I cannot think it will influence your decision in a sense adverse to the prisoner; in which case it is not entirely to be regretted. What was the document she endeavoured to repossess herself of? It was a letter which had been stolen from her, and made use of against her, for the purpose of compromising her. When she repossessed herself of it, the real purpose of its production was not present to her mind. She was thinking only of her own shame. "He who filches from me my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him, and makes me poor indeed." Until the production of these letters, her name, so far as the public were concerned, was untarnished. Her shame was known to herself alone, and one other, as she fondly hoped. It was about to be published to all the world; to be recorded against her in the history of this case; to be read one day, perhaps, by the children in whose name she had so pathetically appealed, and appealed in vain, to the cruel Mary Jacob, who had never received anything but kindness at her hands, as is shown by the letter written to Mrs. Carew by E. Jacob, Mary Jacob's mother, but kept back by Mary Jacob from the person to whom it was addressed. And here I may remark, incidentally, that all the letters addressed by Mrs. Carew to Mary Jacob, as well as her own, and her brother's visit to that person, were with reference to these letters alone. Gentlemen, she tried to repossess herself of this compromising letter; and was it not natural that acting upon the impulse of the moment she should do so? So far from its being an indication of her guilt, of the terrible charge that was then and is still hanging over her, I submit to you that the reverse construction is the only one to be put upon it. Contrast her demeanour during the whole of the trial with her behaviour when her shame was about to be proclaimed. It was of infinitely more importance, in her eyes, to shield her honour than to

defend her life. She was humiliated and ashamed. Had she been conscious of the guilt of murder, that consciousness would, I submit, have overwhelmed and surpassed the less feeling in so great a degree as to have made it impossible for her, even on the impulse of the moment, to do a thing so obviously calculated to increase, in the minds of the public—as indeed it did—in the minds of the public from whom must eventually be selected the jury who were to be her judges—the suspicion that she murderer of her husband. Confronted, gentlemen, with this monstrous charge of murder, she had stood erect, proudly conscious of her innocence. Her courage has never failed her. You have had the opportunity of regarding her, day by day, in the prisoner's box; and you will have no difficulty in believing me when I say that perhaps there is not a single person in this community who has not felt her position, whilst awaiting and whilst undergoing her trial, more keenly than she has felt it. Gentlemen, you judge of the veracity of a witness as much by his demeanour and bearing as by the evidence he gives; why should not the same rule be applied to the prisoner at the bar? Is her demeanour, under trial for her life, when contrasted with her behaviour in endeavouring to repossess herself of a letter that had been stolen from her by a pilfering nursery governess, a proof, or even an indication of a guilty conscience? Gentlemen, I am not afraid of the answer you will give to that question. Gentlemen, you will be relieved to hear that I have nearly finished what I wished to say to you. I sincerely thank you for the great patience with which you have listened to me. I have, owing to your forbearance, had the opportunity of putting before you what I had to say more concisely than I otherwise could have done; but in justice to the cause I am advocating I could not have well said less than I have. There is one thing, however, to which I should like to call your attention before I sit down, and that is the cruel conspiracy of silence that was maintained at a time when one word to either Mr. or Mrs. Carew might have been sufficient to clear her of the terrible suspicion fastened upon her by Mary Jacob and Elsa Christoffel. Before noon on Wednesday, Mary Jacob has her suspicions aroused; she also had a message to deliver to Mrs. Carew. She did not deliver the message; but in the afternoon she communicated her suspicion to Christoffel. Christoffel, in turn, passed it on to Mr. Dunlop, by Mr. Dunlop it was whispered to Dr. Wheeler, by whom it was told to Mr. Hall. Dr. Wheeler, instead of communicating it to Mrs. Carew, actually charged her brother to say nothing to her about it. I ask you, gentlemen, whether that was fair treatment? The suspicion entertained was so grave, so serious, of such import to the person suspected, that in the commonest justice it ought to have been communicated to her, in order that, if possible, she might have removed it in its very inception, by an appeal to one whose mouth was soon to be closed for ever. Gentlemen, I have done; and I am cheered by this consideration, that however weak the defence set up may be, a prisoner in the position of my client is never really unprotected in a Court presided over by a British judge, assisted by a British jury.

Mr. Jephson was called and gave evidence as to a conversation with deceased in September last in the course of which the deceased said:—

"What! arsenic; why, I have taken tons of it." Dr. Eldridge gave technical evidence and said the symptoms of the deceased as detailed by Dr. Wheeler were not so distinctly specific as to clearly indicate arsenical poisoning. They might have been due to almost any form of irritant poison, even from bad food, such as oysters or bad fish. It was not absolutely opposed to reason or theory that a person would commit suicide by taking repeated doses of arsenic even though it were painful in its effects. A determined suicide might continue taking doses of a painful poison, hoping that each one would finish him. It was a matter of common experience that suicides very often chose a very painful form of death even when much easier means are within their reach. For instance, he had known a well educated druggist to commit suicide by strychnine, perhaps the most painful poison of all. There was nothing

in the symptoms as detailed by Dr. Wheeler, including the remission of Wednesday, inconsistent with the supposition that death might have occurred from a single large dose of white arsenic.

In cross-examination the witness said that fatal cases of acute lead poisoning were not only rare, but very rare. A large single dose of sugar of lead was less likely to destroy life than smaller quantities given in divided doses for a considerable period.

TUESDAY 26TH JANUARY.—SIXTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Dr. Moore-Graham, of Kobe, spoke to meeting the deceased on board an Orient liner on a voyage from Australia to England, in the eighties; when Mr. Carew in the course of a professional consultation asked for an old prescription for arsenic to be made up, as he had been in the habit of taking it in the Straits some years before.

Dr. Baelz was then called and gave technical evidence.

Dr. Niel Gordon Monro also gave technical evidence.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY.—SEVENTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Robert John Ward spoke to having given Mr. Carew some Fowler's solution of arsenic to be used for a dog about a year ago.

Mr. N. W. McIvor, United States Consul at Yokohama, gave evidence as to a conversation with the accused during the deceased's illness in which she said Dr. Baelz had been sent for.

Mrs. Harriet Louise Walter spoke to being with Mrs. Carew for an hour on the morning of 19th October last.

Mrs. Madeline Rede Guinness spoke to dining with the Carews on the 9th October. She sat next to Mr. Carew and he told her he had been dosed with all sorts of things, arsenic into the bargain.

Mr. Max Kaufmann said he was playing billiards with Mr. Carew on the 13th October and during the game Mr. Carew repeated a good many times a certain sentence in French:—*Le moment est arrivé ou il faut faire la chose*. The translation is "The time has arrived when the thing has to be done." Witness did not know what it referred to. He recollected on another occasion meeting the deceased in the urinal of the Club. He appeared to be suffering pain at that time. He said in reply, probably to a remark of witness's, that he was in the habit of taking more arsenic than an ordinary man could stand, or something to that effect.

Mrs. Emma Mary Hutchison spoke to seeing Mary Jacob with both the children in Main Street at about a quarter past eleven on the 19th October. Witness did not see Mrs. Carew that morning.

Mr. R. D. Robison said that when Mrs. Carew went home she asked him to look after her husband a bit and he became more intimate with him after that. Deceased spoke to him about his ailments and about having taken enormous doses of arsenic. The relations of the Carews as man and wife were most affectionate, almost unusually affectionate. On one occasion when witness was at the Carews to lunch he went to the sideboard with Mr. and Mrs. Carew to take a glass of sherry and bitters. He saw a bottle about one-third full of an amber coloured liquor. He put forward his hand to take the bottle, and one or both of them said "Don't touch that, it is poison, it is arsenic." Then subsequently, he thought it was Mrs. Carew, but was not quite certain, who said "It's Walter's drops." Mrs. Carew wrote to witness while he was at home as to a business arrangement she contemplated for her husband. It was in reference to the deceased's coming into witness's firm and bringing in fresh capital.

In cross-examination witness said Mr. Carew was given to exaggeration.

Mr. A. B. Walford spoke to visiting Maruya's and making inquiries at Mr. Lowder's request.

Mr. J. P. Reid spoke to taking a parcel from Miyanoshta for Mrs. Carew to her husband on the 28th September.

Mr. Lowder then called attention to various entries in the diary to prove dates in connection with the Miyanoshta visit, etc.

E. Owen, of the P. & O. Co., spoke to the deceased coming to the office on the 13th October to ask if a lady had booked her passage; he described the lady, and said his reason for asking was that a lady had called at the house.

cross-examined—Mr. Carew said the lady had been seen outside the P. & O. office gates by Mrs. Carew.

Dr. Hatton said he remembered calling at the house when Mr. Carew was ill and Mrs. Carew spoke of her husband's illness and said she was expecting Dr. Baelz that afternoon.

Mr. J. R. Parsons, a friend of the deceased, spoke to having had conversations with Mrs. Carew about her husband's illness.

Mr. Kobayashi, a naturalised Japanese subject, spoke to having had a conversation with deceased in which deceased said "I have taken enough poison at a time to kill six men; I am obliged to take it."

Mr. T. W. McIlraith said some years ago he resided in the Straits Settlements and he there heard of a Mr. Carew who had suffered from an overdose of arsenic.

Mr. J. Stewart said that during the illness of the deceased he lunched with Mrs. Carew on more than one occasion—that was on the Sunday and Monday before he died—18th and 19th October. He saw both husband and wife together on both days. Deceased was in bed. Witness stayed chatting with him ten or fifteen minutes, and was able to see the demeanour of the wife towards the husband. On Monday Mrs. Carew appeared to be most affectionate towards her husband. She said to me that he was indisposed to take his medicine, and I said "I am sure he will take it if you give him a kiss with it." She then put her hand on his forehead, passed her arm round him, and whispered something in his ear, which I did not hear, having stepped back so as not to overhear.

Mr. E. O. Kenyon spoke to Mr. and Mrs. Carew having been on affectionate terms and also said that he (witness) had recommended the deceased to take Seigel's syrup.

Takayama Sadakichi, a ricksha coolie, spoke to having taken the accused in his ricksha on the 20th October and gave an account of her movements.

In cross-examination witness said he had never recalled the circumstances until that day. He attended from his own thoughts, having heard that Mrs. Carew had got into that position, and he thought he should be asked about it. He had never spoken to any one about it.

Mr. Lowder (to witness)—Although you have not spoken to any one about it, did I not speak to you about the matter?—Never. [Laughter.]

Are you quite sure?—I never spoke to you about it. [More laughter, in which everyone in Court joined.]

Mr. Lowder sat down.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—You procured his attendance in the regular way—by summons or subpoena?

Mr. Lowder—I asked him to come, having heard of him; but your Lordship will recollect that I mentioned his name in my opening.

Mr. T. Simpson, sub-editor and shorthand writer of the Japan Gazette, was called to prove the report of the Coroner's summing up.

Mr. Thomas, manager of Messrs. Brett & Co., chemists and druggists, was recalled and carried out in the presence of the court and jury some experiments with sugar of lead in four various liquids—using 4 grains—a medicinal dose at a time.

Mr. Lowder himself then gave evidence as to the stain on the fender and as to its having been wiped after he gave instructions for it to be brought from the house exactly in the state it was.

Mr. Thomas, re-called, said in answer to Mr. Wilkinson that if a half-ounce bottle of Fowler's solution had been spilt on the fender he should expect to have found 2 grains, that is, if the arsenic had not evaporated, he should have expected in his testing to have found arsenic reaction under these circumstances. Supposing that the fender had been wiped over with a damp cloth, you would not, he thought, get an arsenic reaction.

Yasuda Yasunobu, the cook late in the service of the Carews, said he from time to time prepared corn-flour for the deceased. The children also had some of that corn-flour.

Hanaye Asa, an amah, said she wiped the fender, because it was dirty. She used a damp

cloth that had been used to wipe the water-closet with.

Do you recollect the nursery governess, Mary Jacob?—I do.

Have you ever seen her enter the bed-room of your master?—I have.

Was her mistress in the house at the time?—No.

Do you know the day—was it on one occasion or more?—I saw it on two occasions.

Do you remember the date?—I do not.

Do you remember at what time of the day?—About three or four o'clock.

On both days?—I think about the same time on both occasions, but I do not remember very well.

How long did Miss Jacob remain in the bed-room?—I do not know.

Did you go downstairs before she came out of the bed-room?—I went downstairs in the meantime, thus I cannot say when she came out.

Was this during Mr. Carew's illness, or before it?—One time during his illness, and the other time before.

Did you ever see Mary Jacob sewing torn pieces of paper together, or putting them together?—I saw her sew scraps of a letter together.

On one occasion, or more than one?—At various times.

Mr. Wilkinson—Take the first time when you say you saw her enter the bedroom, where was Mrs. Carew?—Outside of the house.

Where was Mr. Porch?—He was also out.

Where were the children?—In the nursery.

At what time did Mr. Carew usually come home?—About 5.30 to 6 o'clock, usually.

The first of these occasions was before Mr. Carew took ill?

His Lordship—She said one time was during his illness.

Mr. Wilkinson—Well, when was the first time?—On both occasions the circumstances were the same, the wife and brother-in-law were out.

Well, how long was it, the last time, before Mr. Carew's death?—Four or five days before his death.

Was it a Sunday?—It was a Sunday.

Where was Rachel Greer?

His Lordship—Is Rachel Greer in Court now?

Mr. Lowder (after enquiry)—Yes.

His Lordship—She had better leave the Court.

Mr. Lowder—I think so, too.

Rachel Greer, the Eurasian maid, was then conducted outside the Court-room by the usher.

Mr. Wilkinson (to Mr. Lowder)—Do you intend calling Rachel Greer this evening?

Mr. Lowder—No, not this evening. I shall be very happy if the Crown will do so.

Mr. Wilkinson—The Crown will not call her. (To his Lordship)—You asked me just now, my Lord, if I should be long; I think my cross-examination will be lengthy now.

Mr. Lowder—Then suppose we adjourn now, then there can be no communication between the two girls regarding the questions you are now about to put.

Mr. Wilkinson—I should like to proceed, and I also want to prevent communication between them.

His Lordship—That is desirable.

Mr. Lowder—If the cross-examination goes on they must hear what you are questioning the witness about.

His Lordship—They are living in the same house?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—Can they be kept apart?

Mr. Lowder—I do not know whether this witness has any relations or friends in Yokohama where she can go for the night. Will the interpreter ask her?

Witness, in answer to the question, said—I have no relations in Yokohama, and I have not had time yet to go out and make friends.

His Lordship—Perhaps she could be accommodated in a room of one of the servants in the quarters attached to the Court?

Mr. Lowder (to the interpreter)—Would she mind staying down here with one of the servants of the Court?

His Lordship—With the wife of one of the servants of the Court?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, with a wife of one the servants.

His Lordship (to Mr. Wilkinson)—That is if you so desire it.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think it would be wise.

Mr. Lowder—I think it would be desirable (to the interpreter)—Explain the matter to the witness.

Witness—If my mistress has no objection, of course I can stop.

Mr. Lowder—Will you tell her, Mr. Interpreter, that I think it advisable for her to stop down here.

Witness—I prefer to stop in my own separate room at No. 169.

His Lordship—It is very natural. But she must understand that she is not to speak to Rachel Greer at all.

Witness—I will not speak to anybody.

Mr. Lowder—Perhaps Mr. Porch will see that the women are kept apart at No. 160 this evening.

Mr. Porch—I will endeavour to do so.

The Court was then adjourned till 10 o'clock the following morning. It was observed that the witness Asa and Rachel Greer came out of Court together and had a conversation on the piazza in front of the Registry.

THURSDAY, 28TH JANUARY.—EIGHTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Owing to the late arrival of Asa, the witness whose cross-examination had only just begun when the Court adjourned the previous evening, the evidence of a jinrikisha puller was interposed. He entered the service of the Carews the day before Mr. Carew's death, and spoke to the finding of a letter on the doorstep at No. 169, after Mr. Carew's death.

Hanaye Asa next re-entered the witness-box, and was cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson with reference to her statement that she had seen Miss Jacob in Mr. Carew's room.

Have you had any conversation with anybody about Miss Jacob going into her master's room?—I have.

Who had you the conversation with?—I told Mrs. Hutchison about it one time.

Did Mrs. Hutchison ask you about it?—She did.

Let us know when it was you saw Mrs. Hutchison, what you said to her about it?—The time is this month. It was in the dining-room of No. 169.

Were you called into the room by anyone?—Yes, I was called in.

Who sent for you?—Rachel sent for me.

When you were called into the room, Mrs. Hutchison was there?—Yes.

What did Mrs. Hutchison say?—She questioned me as to whether Miss Jacob had ever gone into Mr. Carew's room and asked me what I knew about it.

What did you say about it?—I said I did.

And what did she say then?—She then asked me when it happened.

And did you give the same answers you gave to-day and yesterday?—I gave the same answers as I have given to-day and yesterday.

To whom else did you speak about it?—I never spoke to anybody about it before speaking to Mrs. Hutchison.

You never spoke to Rachel about it?—Never.

Never spoke to Porch about it?—Never.

From the first of these occasions until you spoke to Mrs. Hutchison you had never spoken to anyone about it?—No.

The witness was then cross-examined as to the wiping of the fender.

Kitamura Kichizo, a servant of the Carews, spoke to finding two pieces of paper (exhibits 32 and 33) in the nursery when it was changed into a bedroom. He found them behind the bureau and gave them to Rachel. The witness also said he had heard and seen Miss Jacob in his master's bedroom. It transpired in cross-examination that on one of the two occasions referred to the children were in the room and on the other the door was open.

After the adjournment for lunch Mr. Lowder said—Mr. Lowder—My Lord, I have been very seriously considering, during the recess, what it is my duty to do in view, first, of the result of the cross-examination of the witness Kitamura Kichizo, the last witness on the question of Mary Jacob having been seen in her master's bedroom in Mr. Carew's absence; and, secondly, of

the fact—of which I was only made aware a day or so ago—that the only other evidence on that point on which I can now depend is the evidence of two Japanese women-servants. Before saying another word, I will remind your Lordship of the evidence given by the prisoner at the bar at the preliminary investigation of the charge preferred by me against Mary Jacob, which evidence has been put in by the prosecution. The prisoner herself testified that she had had absolutely no suspicion of the existence of any impropriety between her husband and Mary Jacob. It is therefore obvious that the charge did not originate with her. That is the point to which, in her interest, I wish to call attention; that the responsibility of the suggestion does not rest with her. I feel that no charge of such a nature can be substantiated by any direct evidence now in my possession, and I have therefore come to the decision that it is my duty at the earliest moment, now, to inform your Lordship that I am not in a position to offer satisfactory direct proof of that charge. I therefore unhesitatingly withdraw all I have said that may have been based upon my ability to adduce such proof.

Hanaye Chiaki, alias Rachel Greer, was next called. At an earlier stage of the day's proceedings attention had been called to the movements of this witness, who entered the court during the evidence of the previous witness and when she had been told not to come in. Mr. Lowder said that she had a young baby and grew hysterical at times. In her evidence she spoke to receiving from the last witness the pieces of paper mentioned by him and putting them in the children's toy box. She also said she had seen Miss Jacob copying Mrs. Carew's handwriting, and had also seen Miss Jacob take pieces of paper from the waste paper basket and stitch them together. On one of these occasions Miss Jacob read portions to her. She said it was from Mr. Dickinson and when she was able to read it she was very glad, rejoicing and dancing about. On Sunday, 18th October, while Mrs. Carew was, as witness believed, at church, witness received from her master an order to send to Maruya's, and in reply either one or two bottles of medicine were received, which witness gave to her master. That same afternoon her master asked her to give him some soda water in a tumbler which contained a little fluid of a darker colour than sherry.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson the witness said she did not see the parcel from Maruya's opened, so did not know what it contained. She gave it to her master and did not know what became of it. A jinrikisha man went for it. She could not say what jinrikisha man. She told her mistress of the occurrence after her master's death. She told her mistress about Miss Jacob sewing the pieces of paper together. She thought it was in August she told her.

Did you mention the matter to your mistress after August?—I was scolded by Mrs. Carew on the final occasion.

I should like an answer?—I don't know whether I ever spoke to her about it afterwards; but I have an impression that I did speak to her.

What is your impression of the time when you spoke to her again?—I could not say.

Did you speak to her after your master's death?—I have forgotten.

Lately, since Mr. Carew's death, to whom did you speak about it?—To Mr. Porch, and Mr. Lowder spoke to me about it.

About when?—I have forgotten.

Mr. Porch was the last witness called, and was examined on various points. He identified the piece of paper bearing the words "M.J.," "Dearest Walter," and said he found it about the 2nd January in Miss Jacob's birthday-book. In cross-examination he said he did not find the paper the first time he opened the book. He took the book to the dining room and he found the paper in it just before he went to give it to Mr. Lowder. The first time he did not search it, but only opened part of the leaves.

FRIDAY, 29TH JANUARY.—NINETEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Lowder briefly summed up. First he called attention to the question of handwriting, and said the A.L. letters were altogether too

nonsensical, too idiotic, to have emanated from Mrs. Carew's pen. He then referred to the discovery of three different poisons in the body of the deceased—white arsenic, solution of arsenic, and sugar of lead—and said—If you find that there is an entire absence of motive or an insufficient motive, and also that the deceased was sending for poison, not through his wife, and that he was doctoring himself, and that he had been accustomed to take arsenic for the last sixteen years of his life, and that he took, or was given, white arsenic, which, and which alone, would have produced all the symptoms noticed by his medical attendant, and which cannot by any means be traced to the prisoner, how is the conclusion arrived at that the prisoner must have murdered her husband? Having referred to the law on the subject and quoted cases the learned counsel concluded as follows:—From 1880 to the 9th October, 1896, it is proved that the deceased spoke openly of taking arsenic, and in large quantities. His wife had been accustomed all her married life to see him take it, to hear him talk of it. There is nothing surprising, therefore, in her obtaining it for him. I repeat, it is not for me to account for the death; that is a secret which may never be known; it is for the prosecution to prove the charge affirmatively. What the prisoner did she did openly. She showed more anxiety, more concern about the symptoms of her husband's illness than the medical attendant did; and, so far from attempting any concealment, it may be said that every day, and all day, during his illness, in all that it is proved she said or did, if she were murdering him, she never ceased to call attention to the fact, or to invite detection by the manner in which she set about it, and by the evidence which she made and accumulated against herself. The evidence of Dr. Hutton, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Robison, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Kenyon, and Dr. Wheeler, of the letters addressed by her to her husband from Miyonoshita, and of the entries in her diary, are still fresh in your recollection; and having said all I wished to say to you in my opening address, I now confidently leave it to you to say that the prosecution have failed to satisfy you that the prisoner at the bar is the incarnate fiend they have tried to make her out to be.

Mr. Lowder finished speaking at eight minutes past eleven o'clock.

Mr. Wilkinson then replied for the Crown. He said the learned counsel for the defence, referring to the evidence concerning the finding of white arsenic and sugar of lead in the viscera, stated as a proposition of law that if the jury found that death was caused by the combined effect of poison administered by the accused and of poison not administered by her, they were bound to acquit her, because it would be impossible to say that death was caused solely by the particular poison administered by her. Subject to correction from his Lordship, that was not the law. If they found that poison administered by the accused, although not the sole cause of the death of the deceased, conducted to his death, then they were bound to find a verdict of guilty. It was not necessary that death should be due alone to the poison administered by the accused, if that poison contributed to the result. On this point Mr. Wilkinson proceeded to call his Lordship's attention to a number of reported cases. Supposing the case stood thus: there were three poisons—one, white arsenic; one, sugar of lead; the third, Fowler's solution; and one was administered by one person, and one by another, and one by another, and that the patient died from the effects of the three poisons, if the jury were called upon to decide upon such a case they would be bound—were all three in the dock and it was proved beyond all question they had each administered a poison that contributed to the death—to find them all guilty. If they had only one before them, they were equally bound to find that one guilty if the poison administered by him contributed to the death. White arsenic had not been traced to the prisoner. As to the sugar of lead, it was ordinarily used as a lotion and it was not probable that the deceased would himself take it internally. And as to the introduction of the sugar of lead into the house, they had in the evidence of Rachel Greer, if she was to be believed, that it was introduced into the house on Sunday: then they had it in the evidence

of the accused that she purchased sugar of lead also. This sugar of lead is purchased on the Wednesday through the instrumentality of Miss Jacob—and this bottle is unaccounted for. What was the portion missing out of the first bottle—or out of the second if the first had disappeared—used for? They were asked by the defence to believe that the whole of the first bottle had been used. Then the question was, what on Wednesday was done with the lead, by whom was it used, and for what purpose? If it was used by the prisoner to poison the deceased, then the jury's course was clear. If there was any other theory, any reasonable hypothesis for accounting for it, they would accept it, and give to that hypothesis such weight as it deserved. But they were always brought back to the question of the Fowler's solution. The learned counsel then proceeded to refer to Mary Jacob and said that though it was no part of the duty of the Crown to take advantage of any mistake that might have been made by the defence, and though the bringing of a charge against Miss Jacob might in one sense be considered to narrow the question as to whether she was guilty or Mrs. Carew, he did not ask the jury to treat it in that way on behalf of the Crown; but the character of Mary Jacob as a witness, her conduct and motives, were matters of importance so far as they might be considered to affect her credibility; and they became of greater importance when they were asked by the defence to attribute to herself acts which the prosecution alleged were committed by the accused. They learned counsel then referred at considerable length to the connection of Mary Jacob with the case and urged that her conduct at the inquest, when she declined to make a statement and preferred to be asked questions, and when she might have produced the letters from Mr. Dickinson to Mrs. Carew but did not do so, showed that she was not influenced by any wish to injure the latter. He also urged that there was nothing to connect Mary Jacob with the writing of the Annie Luke letters. The first letter in that series was preceded by the visit of a mysterious lady. Now if one thing was more clear in this matter than anything else it was that this mysterious lady was not Mary Jacob. They had it in Mrs. Carew's own evidence that Mary Jacob was in the nursery with the children at the time. It was not suggested that she was the mysterious lady or the Annie. The jury might at once dismiss from their minds as a working theory that there ever was such a person, or any such Annie, in Yokohama. There never was an Annie Luke there: if they could be positive about a negative, they could be positive about this, and also that there never was a person who represented herself as Annie Luke. The first Annie Luke letter fitted into the time of this mysterious lady's visit. The same mind that conceived the mysterious visitor conceived the writing of that letter. A mysterious visitor appears and presents a card. Very well, if Mary Jacob was supposed to be the authoress of the card she could not possibly be the visitor that presented it. It was not suggested that she engaged another person to put on black clothes and a heavy veil to pay the visit and to go through the farce for her. And then Mary Jacob must have learned a great deal regarding the late Mr. Carew's past life if she was able to have written a letter which, if he might borrow an expression, "fetches him" as that letter did, which he received two days before he took ill. As to the piece of paper found in Mary Jacob's birthday book, he asked them to believe that it was put there by fraud, surreptitiously, between the day the book was found, the 2nd of January, and the time when it was handed to Mr. Lowder. That particular piece of evidence was manufactured, and for a purpose. It was necessary to connect Mary Jacob with the tissue of falsehoods and so this thing was resorted to. Take the internal evidence of the letters, and they supported the supposition that they were written by the prisoner. The Annie Luke letters were written at a time when it was deemed necessary to raise on behalf of Mrs. Carew another theory regarding Mr. Carew's death. The suggestion that they were written by Mary Jacob in the spirit of remorse was out of the question. Mrs. Carew wrote them when

suspicion, rightly or wrongly, had begun to settle upon her. She felt that it was necessary that some one should be indicated as being connected with the death, and she felt that it was desirable in her interest that they should be written and received by the persons who did receive them. That was the reason why they were written.

SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY—TWENTIETH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Wilkinson, continuing his address, said he would now ask the jury to turn to the evidence as affecting the prisoner herself on the charge of having administered poison to her husband. It would be going too far to assume that because a woman wronged her husband she was prepared to murder him; but such liaisons have supplied the root and motive for crime and the whole of the circumstances have in each case to be considered. The accused had been shown to have been systematically traducing her husband, falsely representing him as guilty of acts which would stamp him as a brute and a villain, and appealing for and calling forth the sympathy of another man in the distressing situation in which his violence is supposed to have placed her. Whatever might be said of female human nature, its lightness and its frailty, that was the form it took in this case and the circumstance required explanation. That explanation had not been forthcoming. But the position to which the undoubted facts brought them was this: that behind the action of the prisoner lay strong motives not revealed to them, or that she was capable with little or no motive of traducing and blackening the character of the husband to whom she professed the most ardent affection. It was his duty to bring before them the scrap of envelope on which was written:

"th Easton,
"dith Dickinson."

That was a matter bearing upon the letters of Mr. Dickinson. It was one of those instances where an interpretation might be put upon it, because they had heard that Mr. Easton was a friend of the family, "the Ferret." They had heard the relations that existed between the accused and Mr. Dickinson and they had her writing her name in the two ways. They had heard the explanation of his learned friend that this was some stupid game. There had been no explanation given of that. Mr. Porch was there; he might have given one if there were any to be given. There was none. They had the fact that the accused was writing her name not as the wife of her husband but as the wife of another man. There was also the telegram to Mr. Dickinson. That telegram also came within the category of indications of expectation of the death of the deceased. They had heard the explanation of what was in it. If Mr. Dickinson's recollection was correct the statement was untrue. He left it to them to deal with that as they might. Then as throwing light on the motive or absence of motive moving the prisoner and also as suggesting the existence of design, they had the episode of the mysterious stranger. They remembered the prisoner's evidence with regard to the visit of that stranger, and he submitted the only conclusion open to them was that that evidence was entirely false. If they arrived at that conclusion they were again led to the conclusion that the prisoner had a design in doing what she did, or that she was capable of actions and conduct without motive at all. She did not mention the visitor when she first gave evidence at the inquest and she may have thought, and did think, of her afterwards as affording an explanation of the death when she found that suspicion was directed against her. There would be no other object indeed in putting it in than that she—whatever she was—had committed the murder or been the cause of the death, and not Mrs. Carew. The learned counsel then referred to a letter from the deceased to the prisoner which had been put in and which he suggested had been put together by Mrs. Carew and pasted together, not knowing, as it subsequently came out, that the letters taken by Mary Jacob were sewn and not pasted. He also referred to the entries in the diary—On the 10th October, "I sent for Dr. Wheeler about five o'clock, who ordered W. medicine, not that it will do him much good, as I am thinking," the 13th October, "Walter dining at

the Club and came home very late." He made me feel very much disgusted," and the 15th October, "And on coming back at 4.30 found R. up & W. home in bed. He had been ordered a course of Vichy Water by the doctor. I wonder how long it will last." Two interpretations might be put upon these and the jury would consider what that interpretation ought to be. He also referred to the incident of the abstraction by the prisoner, at the preliminary examination of one of the exhibits and said it was a matter to be taken into consideration as showing the character of the accused. The act was one of a certain amount of boldness and daring, and it might explain some of her other actions with regard to the case. Then they had the writing to Sir Ernest Satow on the 6th November. The learned counsel then entered on an exhaustive analysis of the evidence as to the purchase of arsenic, what was done with it, and the prisoner's actions and statements in relation thereto. They had, he said, the fact of three 1 ounce bottles of Fowler's solution traced to the house; they had the fact that the death of the deceased was due—it might not be wholly—in a very serious measure to arsenic. It was consistent with all the circumstances that had been given in evidence that that arsenic might have been in part—and in a part sufficient to cause death—in the form of Fowler's solution. They had all these facts, and an explanation was required. Then came the explanation that had been offered, namely, that the deceased had been in the habit of taking arsenic. But if deceased was in the habit of taking Fowler's solution either in small quantities or large quantities it must have been procured from somewhere, and the accused, from circumstances and knowledge and situation generally, would have been able to have accounted, to have shown where it came from. It was a fact which, if it were true, could be supported by evidence. I submit, the learned counsel continued, that the absence of evidence is under the circumstances a proof that no evidence is procurable, in the sense that the fact does not exist. You have the statement with regard to the several people who have heard deceased speak of taking arsenic; and that may be perfectly consistent. The statements may be perfectly consistent with the fact that latterly he was not taking arsenic. You have the totally, I submit, inconsistent statement of accused that he was taking it in small quantities. She does not know how long; and then on a subsequent occasion, when a different explanation becomes necessary from the facts that have been brought to light, she states that he was taking it in large quantities. The quantity that he is alleged to have taken it in is one that is beyond not only the ordinary power of the ordinary European to take, but it is one which counsel for the defence felt constrained to minimise by suggesting that Mrs. Carew, in speaking of it, had only estimated. Now, gentlemen, there are the facts. Where the explanation of the facts could be within the knowledge of the accused the absence of that explanation is a very serious and a very terrible fact for you to consider. I have now, gentlemen, laid before you the arguments that it was my duty to put before you on behalf of the Crown, and I will conclude by saying to you, in words that I will borrow and adopt—Pay no regard to anything but to the internal voice of your own consciences, and to that sense of duty which you owe to God and man on this occasion, seeking no reward except the comforting assurance that when you look back to the proceedings of this day you will feel that you have discharged to the utmost of your ability and to the best of your power the duty which it was yours to perform. If on a review of this whole case, comparing the evidence on the one side and on the other, and weighing it in the even scales of justice, you can come to the conclusion of innocence, or can even entertain that fair and reasonable amount of doubt of which the accused is entitled to the benefit, in God's name acquit her; but if, on the other hand, all the facts and all the evidence lead your minds, with satisfaction to yourselves, to the conclusion of her guilt, then—beyond only—I ask for a verdict of guilty at your hands. For the protection of the

good for the repression of the wicked, I ask for that verdict by which alone—as it seems to me—the safety of society can be secured, and the demands, the imperious demands, of public justice can be satisfied.

His Lordship intimated that he would sum up on Monday, 1st February.

The following telegrams appear in the *N. C. Daily News*:

Kobe, 1st February.

Judge Mowat's summing-up was an able, clear, logical review of the facts, only strongly against the prisoner. The jury were absent 88 minutes, and on their return into court found the prisoner guilty. The prisoner had nothing to plead why sentence should not be passed. The Judge, who was much affected, told the prisoner's counsel that Sir E. M. Satow, H.M.'s Minister, would have to review the sentence, and then, in a voice broken by emotion and almost inaudible, sentenced the prisoner to be hung in the Consular gaol at the appointed time by the proper authorities. All present in court were visibly affected.

Kobe, 4th February.

The sentence on Mrs. Carew has been commuted by Sir E. M. Satow to penal servitude with hard labour for life.

The charge against Miss Jacob will be withdrawn to-morrow. Mr. Lowder, the prosecutor, wrote to Mr. Scidmore, Miss Jacob's counsel, to this effect before the verdict was given in the Carew case.

THE EMPEROR AND LI.

The *N. C. Daily News* publishes the following telegram:

Peking, 29th January.

Reports come from the Palace that H.E. Li Hung-chang is in high favour again with the Emperor, with whom he has had several informal audiences. Li's enemies are greatly disturbed, as it is believed that Li will be specially honoured at the coming New Year. It is expected that he will be made Senior Vice-President of the Board of War, under Prince Kung, or High Commissioner of the combined Peiyang and Nanyang Coast Defences and Superintendent of Trade. These offices are to be separated, it is reported, from the Chihli and Liang-kiang Viceroyalties and given to Li with headquarters at Tientsin, this new office discharging the functions of the former Admiralty Board. The decision rests with the Emperor, who has declared his intention of governing in future, and shaking himself free from the influence of his former advisers.

COLLISION IN CHEMULPO HARBOUR.

THE "ECHIGO-MARU" IMPALED BY THE "NARCISSUS."

Nagasaki, 30th January.

A telegram received at the local office of the N.Y.K. states that the *Echigo-maru* collided with a British man-of-war in Chemulpo Harbour on Tuesday last. The definite particulars are not yet to hand, but they are expected by the *Sendai-maru* that is due here to-day from the Korean port. We learn, however, that when entering the harbour the *Echigo-maru* managed to get athwart the ram of the *Narcissus*—the only British man-of-war in port—and tore a hole in her hull below the water-line amidships, 13 feet by 10 feet in extent. She was rushed ashore and beached near by to save her from sinking. Her engine room was full of water and her fires out when she was beached. The *Echigo-maru* was put on a special run from Chemulpo to Kobe and was to have carried the Korean Minister who was coming to attend the funeral of the Empress Dowager. We understand that a salvage party will be despatched hence to repair the injured steamship. They will leave to-morrow or Monday by the *Higo-maru*. There are practically no facilities for executing such work at present existing in Korea. *Nagasaki Shipping List.*

It is stated that owing to the unfavourable condition of the money market the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Co.) has decided to postpone the proposed extension of its operations to Mexico, and to reduce its capital to yen 5,000,000.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY SAMPAN MEN AT SHANGHAI.

A murderous assault was made on a local shipmaster by some sampan men at Pootung early on Friday morning, 29th January. Captain Corner, of the *Yungping*, was returning on board from the A.D.C. performance, and to get to his ship, which was lying well down the harbour, hired a sampan at the Ewo Road jetty. It was raining at the time, and on getting over to the Pootung side the sampan man objected to going any further and wished to land Captain Corner at the New Dock. He, however, insisted on the sampan man proceeding, but on reaching the Eastern Wharf the coolie ran up alongside the pontoon, jumped ashore, and called to some other sampan men who were lying alongside. Captain Corner also got ashore and was immediately assailed by three men with bamboos. He defended himself as well as he was able with his umbrella, and finally made his escape to the house of Mr. Bentley, the wharfinger. He was then bleeding profusely from a very severe scalp wound and was suffering from other severe injuries to the arms and face, besides being almost exhausted through loss of blood. His injuries were attended to as well as possible at the time, but he was unable to get across the river to obtain medical assistance until the following morning. We are glad to say that Captain Corner has not sustained any injury of a permanent nature, and he is to be congratulated on having escaped as well as he did. An assault of this kind is fortunately of very rare occurrence here, but it serves to show the need of the adoption of some such system of supervision as in Hongkong, viz.:—A policeman should be stationed at two or three of the most frequented landing places after a certain hour at night, for the purpose of taking the numbers of sampans hired and the destinations of passengers. If this were done the detection and apprehension of the perpetrators of an outrage like this would be a simple matter. As it is, in this case they are likely to get off scot-free, as no clue to their identity can be obtained.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai is at the present moment on the brink of a precipice. That the edge is concealed by a heavy growth of municipal income, of value in local stocks, and what not, does not in the least alter the condition of affairs. The signs of its presence are but too plain to all who can look below the surface. People who might deny the bare statement which opens these remarks would willingly admit that we are at present in a state of transition. Now transition stages are always more or less dangerous from the uncertainty as to the turn affairs may take when the changes have put on their permanent shape. A transition may result in retrogression instead of progress. It is the evident danger that we are, at this juncture, open to the former as well as to the latter which calls forth the present warning. Progress is in the air, and expansion in every public department. More work and increased responsibility follow as a matter of course. What is not quite such a matter of course is the question whether we can depend in the future as in the past on the public spirit of the best men amongst our residents to carry us triumphantly through our difficulties. There are evident signs that we must not too hastily answer this question with the emphatic affirmative that we should like, and it is to this insecure position that we refer when we say that at this juncture we stand on the brink of a precipice. For is not the difficulty of finding suitable men in sufficient numbers to serve on Councils, Boards, and Committees a matter of everyday discussion? That our little republic has been well governed in the past is plain from the title—Model Settlement—which it has done its best to deserve. But to-day a seat amongst the nine of the Kiangso Road does not bring out that number of unimpeachable candidates that we should like to see. Is it that we are more of a money-grubbing race than our predecessors, or has the difficulty of making a living increased so much that no energy can be

spared for public service? Perhaps a little of both, with a more certain third thrown in—the greatly increased work which the position of Councillor entails. It will be well to face this difficulty at once. Democracies all the world over have had no difficulty in shifting public burdens from competent to incompetent shoulders. "A thirst for wealth and burning to be great," there are as bluff old Sam Johnson taught us, "unnumbered supplicants at preferment's gate," ready to assume any burden or fill any position to which a short-sighted electorate may appoint them. It is so easy to take this first step, so tempting too is the prospect of getting one's public business done by somebody else, and so facile the descent that the inevitable disaster comes before there is time to consider means to arrest it, even were the means immediately available which from the unsavouriness of the subject is surely the case. There is no need to point to instances in proof: they will readily be supplied by the recollection of everyone out of his teens. Now it is, as we have said, precisely this danger with which Shanghai is threatened in this year of grace one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. Many of our fellow-residents take small heed of the workers who cause our social machine to move so smoothly. They read in the Council Minutes that a meeting was held on such a date, that certain subjects were discussed, certain reports received, certain cheques signed, and then that the Council adjourned. The average man neither knows nor cares any more than this. Of the hours of hard work, of the worries, troubles, interviews, and miscellaneous bother—so admirably portrayed by *The Rattle*—he is blissfully ignorant. He grumbles if the roads are muddy, the trees misnamed, or the police asleep, and in general exercises the inalienable right of the British citizen to growl on every possible occasion. But that anybody has been sitting up night after night for weeks together for his benefit is a consideration which does not often come home to him. Yet such it is, as many a working member of the Council, of the Chamber of Commerce, of the China Association, and of many other admirably managed associations and committees could testify. The amount of good work done in the past by such agencies as these is incalculable, because in the main all of them have been led by men of standing, commercially, socially, and intellectually. It should hardly be necessary to insist upon the fact that if we are to go on as we have hitherto done we shall need the same class of men. The proposition is too obvious to require proof, and yet the tendency at the present moment is to ignore it altogether, and to commence that fatal descent which is so easy, so tempting, and so disastrous. Probably few of our readers have time to take note of village politics at home, or even of the municipal management of some of our large towns. If they had they would need no further warning as to the danger of entrusting public affairs to irresponsible parties and men of straw. The village vestry, the parish council, and the country school-board but too often furnish a spectacle to gods and men of "how not to do it." Our situation is peculiar. We are here in the face of a hundred difficulties due to race and position. No one would care to deny that the best brains that can be given to our public service are none too good; the most scrupulously honest administration none too pure; nor the most tactful rule too wise to govern these Settlements as they should be governed. In some ways, a law to ourselves, in others, bound by vexatious restrictions, with the most intimate knowledge of affairs, and the suavest diplomacy in their management are necessary to a successful issue; and it is only from our best men, whose experience and personal character provide the necessary guarantees that we can expect the qualities we require. If necessary, their work must be lightened in every possible way by paid assistance, but at any cost we must retain the leading power of our most competent residents. The alternative is one not pleasant to contemplate. There should be no hesitation with respect to whatever outlay may be necessary to secure this absolutely essential end. One sparing in such a case would be more costly in the long run than the wildest extravagance. *Mercury.*

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual report of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association has been issued, but the Committee have confined themselves to a brief outline of the work undertaken during the year, referring the members to the interim report of the General Committee which is to appear later and also a supplementary or full record of the general proceedings of the Association. Although the Committee cannot announce any great change in the commercial relations between China and Great Britain as the result of their efforts during the year, there is no doubt that their work has been considerable, and the vigilance they have exercised in keeping the authorities at home fully informed upon questions of the moment will have its reward when the time for action comes. The appointment of Mr. Byron Brennan, as a commissioner to enquire into the state of foreign trade in China, was possibly due to a suggestion from the Committee in April 1895, and when Mr. Brennan arrived here the Committee lost no time in having important interviews with him. Besides that, the Committee drew up a letter to the General Committee in London, dealing with a number of important subjects, which has been brought to the notice of the home Government, and there is good reason to hope it will lead to results beneficial to British trade. The broad question of tariff revision has also had the lively attention of the Committee, who express the hope that the knowledge they have imparted to the responsible officers of the Crown will be of service, should the Chinese Government enter upon direct diplomatic recommendations for tariff revision. Several other matters which have engaged the Committee's attention are referred to, all having been raised with more or less success.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE GERMAN MINISTER TO TOKYO AND THE ALLEGED ASSAULT

According to a Tokyo press despatch of the 23rd January, translated by the *Kobe Chronicle*, a communication was recently made by the authorities of the Metropolitan Police Bureau to the German Minister in regard to the alleged assault by His Excellency on two students of the Seijo Gakko. The German Minister has replied saying that he had no intention of striking the students, but if the whip did in fact touch them, he was very sorry and ready to apologise. The Police authorities have referred the reply to the Foreign Minister. As a question was asked respecting this matter in the House of Representatives, it is said that the results of the negotiations will be reported to the House and the German Minister will write a letter of apology. It has been rumoured that the German Minister would go home in consequence of the trouble. This is incorrect. His term of service has expired, but His Excellency will not return to Germany until the negotiations for the supplementary treaty are completed. He is therefore expected to remain in Tokyo till about March next. His intention to return home has no connection with the students' trouble.

In the *Jiji Shimpo* we read that the affair of the German Minister has been at length amicably arranged. It is stated that the Police authorities, after careful investigation, forwarded a report to the Foreign Office, from which document it appeared that the complainant had actually received a blow in the face. The German Minister, on his side, affirmed that he had not had the slightest intention of striking the lad, that he accepted the presence of a mark as proof of the justice of the complaint, and was willing to make any reparation in his power. We should think that even the most exacting of the patriotic agitators who have been making a clamour about this affair should now be satisfied.—*Japan Mail.*

The British Consul-General at Shanghai has received an appeal on behalf of the India Famine Fund from the Central Committee at Calcutta, similar to the one received at Hongkong, and has published an intimation that he will have great pleasure in receiving contributions.

MACAO

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

5th February.

The launch *Thomas Andrea*, built by Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co., of Hongkong, to the order of the Macao Government for Timor, was brought over here from your port on Saturday by our Harbour Master, Senhor Albano Alves Branco, of the Navy. The vessel is intended for Timor, to carry troops up the rivers and creeks to the interior of that island.

On Wednesday seven prisoners in the public gaol effected their escape by making a hole in the roof. Up to the present none of them have been recaptured. It is said they are the same men that on a previous occasion tried to make their escape from the Monte Fort prison. This is another proof that neither of the prisons are safe and the authorities should see to the provision of a better one.

The Right Rev. Bishop Medeiros died on the 7th January at Timor. The news only reached Macao yesterday. Saturday is to be observed as a day of mourning for the deceased prelate and all public amusements are to be suspended. The church bells were tolling every quarter of an hour yesterday and are to do so to-day and to-morrow.

The China New Year holidays are past. Was the order that Government servants should not gamble strictly kept? I believe not. It seems the order was only meant to apply to some and not to others. Laws should be applied impartially. If there are to be exceptions it would be better to repeal them altogether.

The Leal Senado at its meeting of the 20th January voted the sum of \$400 for the improvement of the Barra Fort district. This district is not in a very bad condition, and in the meantime we have many important public works left incomplete and others not commenced. Here we have another instance of how things are mismanaged by the Leal Senado.

HONGKONG.

The weather has been cold and dull during the past week and an occasional ray of sunshine would be very welcome. Nothing of very great interest has transpired in the colony since the last mail, the topic of conversation of course being the celebrated Caraw case. The shareholders in the Hongkong Ice Company, Limited, met on Saturday, and the shareholders in the Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited, met on Tuesday, and in the afternoon a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Alice Memorial Hospital was held.

There were 2,874 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 292 were Europeans. We have received a copy of a report on the Deep (Tin) Lead at Herberton, with five explanatory plates, by Mr. S. B. J. Skertchley, presented to the Queensland Parliament.

A case of suicide by hanging was reported to the police on Monday afternoon. The deceased, an old Chinaman, was found suspended from a beam in his house in Nullah Lane with a cloth girdle round his neck.

A beachcomber made his seventh appearance at the Magistracy on the 4th February. He is a Liverpool Irishman named Solon and he was charged with vagrancy. He was sent to gaol for three months with hard labour.

The M. M. steamer *Oceanien*, which was advertised to leave for Shanghai at daylight on the 1st February, was prevented by dense fog from going through the Lyemun Pass and as there was no sign of the fog clearing the captain later in the day decided to go through the Green Island Pass.

Upwards of four hundred people were taken before Commander Hastings on the 5th February for firing crackers after the officially allowed time. The defendants who resided within the area of the Government Civil Hospital were fined \$5 and those who resided outside the area were fined \$1.

At the Police Court on the 4th February a seaman named Hunt, of H.M.S. *Centurion*, was fined \$5 for assaulting the police and ordered to pay \$5 compensation to a ricksha coolie. The prisoner quarrelled with the coolie about a ricksha fare and afterwards assaulted an Indian constable who endeavoured to pacify the disputants.

A Chinaman was on Tuesday sent to gaol for twenty-eight days for obtaining food with intent to defraud. He ordered a dinner for fifteen at a restaurant at Yau-mat and was told the price of the whole lot would be \$5.75. When the time for settling up came, he had only \$2 odd in his possession, and he was consequently given into custody.

The Hongkong Football Club played the officers of the Garrison at the Happy Valley on the 4th February under Association rules. The weather was ideal for football, but the spectators were few. The game was a very pleasant one all through, but it was not characterised by any consistently good playing and at no period was the game fast. In each half the Club scored two goals and the Garrison nothing.

Four pawnbrokers were charged at the Police Court on the 4th February with transacting business during prohibited hours. It has, we believe, been the custom for pawnbrokers in the colony to keep open their shops until midnight on New Year's Eve, but the defendants offered special facilities to their customers until 1.30 a.m. and therefore they were proceeded against. The Magistrate inflicted a fine of \$10 on each defendant.

Four British sailors got into trouble on Thursday night. Three of them belonged to the *Centurion* and they damaged two doors of a coffee shop in Queen's Road. Each was fined \$7 and ordered to pay \$2 compensation. The fourth man is a stoker on the *Grafton* and he got drunk at West Point and set a dog on a number of Chinese, one of whom was so seriously wounded that he had to be detained in the Government Civil Hospital. The prisoner was remanded.

The services of Dr. James A. Lowson, the Assistant Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, who was due back from leave in a few months, have been applied for by the Bombay Government in connection with the suppression of the plague at Bombay, and the Hongkong Government has granted the application. Dr. Lowson's experience of the plague in Hongkong and his well-known energy and skill will render him a valuable acquisition to the Bombay Medical staff.

Lately there has been put into force in this colony an old regulation providing for the wearing of a uniform kind of hat by public ricksha and chair coolies, and on Tuesday there was a big parade of the coolies at the Central Police station. They looked much more presentable than usual, as they were wearing highly respectable round hats which are painted in two colours, blue and red, and most of them also wore their best clothes. This reform is a much needed one and it is to be hoped the regulation respecting it will not be allowed to fall again into abeyance.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the January number of *The Rattle*, which, if not quite so sparkling as some of its predecessors, is still very entertaining. Here is one of the jokes:—

She: "How did you like the Choral Society's Concert?"

He: "Oh, very soothing; but there was something incongruous about it, wasn't there?"

She: "What was it?"

He: "Well, they called it a 'Hymn of Praise,' but the singers were all in tiers."
[They don't speak now as they pass by.]

On the 1st February Mr. A. G. Ward gave an organ recital at St. John's Cathedral. The selection of the day for Mr. Ward's first recital was very unfortunate, as the burst of crackers which hailed the Chinese New Year went far to mar the performance. A second misfortune was the wet weather, which doubtless kept a good many people away from the church, the attendance, however, was very fair. The recital taken as a whole, was much appreciated by everyone, but it was impossible to judge of the soft passages on account of the jarring sound of explosives in the near distance. Mr. Ward's Messor's song was unmercifully hacked by fireworks, but this drawback was happily absent when Mrs. Stanley, who possessed a very deep voice sang Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer." We hope to hear Mr. Ward again under favourable conditions. Music is too good a thing to withstand the rude shock of fireworks.

A stoker named Anderson, of the U. S. S. *Olympia*, was brought up at the Police Court on the 4th February charged with committing a most unwarrantable assault. He and two other American sailors burst open a tradesman's door at 204, Queen's Road Central. The prisoner then unmercifully attacked a Chinaman who was sleeping in the shop by jumping on him and fiercely pounding his face. The poor victim's face bore terrible marks of the American's violence and he could scarcely see. In addition to this scandalous attack the prisoner smashed a number of articles of the value of \$10. He was sent to gaol for three months for the assault and ordered to pay \$10 compensation.

The following returns of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st January, 1897, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks, are published:—

Banks.	Average amount.	Specie in reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	\$2,349,492	\$1,200,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	5,918,479	2,500,000
National Bank of China, Limited	361,648	240,000
Total	\$8,629,619	\$3,940,000

Two boys named John Cruz and Antonio Baptista were charged at the Police Court on the 2nd February with breaking into a house at 130, Third Street and stealing a gold necklace, a gold locket, a gold diamond ring, a \$1 note, of the total value of \$61, the property of Mrs Luis. The boys are alleged to have gained admission to the house by picking the lock. They were arrested by Sergeant Williamson in Bridges Street and on one of the prisoners was found a necklace. The other property had been pawned at various shops. The accused, who sought to blame each other for the robbery, were remanded till the 5th when Cruz was sent to the reformatory for three years and Baptista was ordered to deposit \$50 as security for his good behaviour for two months; in default ten days' imprisonment.

Notwithstanding the cold damp weather the Theatre Royal was well filled on Saturday night when the band of the West Yorkshire Regiment gave another military concert. It is needless to say that the music provided was of most excellent quality and it was listened to with unusual avidity by everyone and in three or four instances an encore had to be given. A euphonium solo by Musician Brown was one of the best items of the evening, and a cornet solo by Musician Haley was also highly appreciated. In the overture from "William Tell" Mr. Bentley, the bandmaster, would no doubt have preferred the inclusion of some string instruments. The band repeated "The Smithy in the Wood" with great success and this beautiful fantasia had to be repeated. The concert, which was ably managed by Mr. Sam Marks, wound up with a stirring description of the battle of Waterloo, the production of which drew forth loud lusty cheers of delight from the whole of the audience. The 16th Regiment (now West Yorkshire) took part in the battle and this fact lent additional interest to the performance, and the regimental march "Ca ira" was played.

James Edwardes, third engineer on the Scottish Oriental steamer *Kwong Kot*, ought to have appeared at the Magistracy on the 3rd February to answer a charge of being drunk and disorderly in the public street. He did not appear and his recognizances were estreated and a warrant issued for his arrest. P. C. McHardie was sent to the vessel to execute the warrant and he brought the accused ashore in a police pinnace. The man was peaceable until he got outside Pun Lun's photographic studio in Queen's Road. On reaching this place he expressed a strong desire to get photographed. The constable, however, refused to allow the prisoner this privilege and Edwardes then stopped, said he would not go an inch further without being photographed, and then struck the constable with a stick and afterwards kicked him. The prisoner was soon overcome and he was taken to the police station. He was remanded until the 5th, when he was fined \$20 for the disorderly conduct and \$20 for assaulting the police, the alternative being six weeks' imprisonment in each case.

A somewhat smart trick was attempted the other day by a Chinaman who trades between Hongkong and Singapore. He came here by the steamer *Kriemhild* and just before reaching port he accused another Chinaman of stealing \$3 belonging to him. The supposed thief was taken into custody by one of the officers and while he was imprisoned his persecutor stole his box containing articles of the value of \$216, and when the ship arrived at her anchor the prisoner lowered this box, as well as his own, into a sampan and climbed over the ship's side. Happily he was caught and then he had the impudence to say that some other man had collared both boxes and had forced him over the side. Important details to support this story were not forthcoming at the Police Court and Commander Hastings sent the man to gaol for six months with hard labour.

At 4.20 a.m. on the 2nd Feb. a fire broke out at 213, Praya West. The top floor was let as a lodging house for pig dealers and their foks and the ground floor was used as an oil paper store. The place was completely gutted. The efforts of the fire brigade were mainly directed to saving the adjoining property, which was seriously threatened, and fortunately they succeeded. The premises were insured for \$16,800, the top floor being insured in the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for \$1,800, and the ground floor in the South British Company for \$10,000 and with Renter, Brockelmann and Co. for \$5,000. The origin of the fire was due to New Year's festivities. Some men were exuberantly congratulating each other when they upset a kerosine lamp, the consequence being that the whole place was soon in a blaze. On the debris being searched a cat was found amongst it. The rescuers came upon the animal just in time as its ninth life was being rapidly extinguished. As it is, pussy is now doing well.

On Saturday evening Admiral Sir Alexander Buller and Lady Buller gave an at home on board the flagship *Centurion*. The guests were conveyed by launches from the Naval Yard pier and on arriving on board were ushered into a scene of fairy-like splendour. The after part of the upper deck was used as the ball room and the awning and side awnings were completely lined with flags, the bright and variegated colours having a charming effect in the electric light. The two big guns were pointed aft and below them was a pretty illuminated fountain. The deck had been perfectly polished and made an ideal dancing floor. H. E. the Admiral and Lady Buller received their guests on a dais at the stern, and the bridge had been comfortably fitted up and formed a cosy gallery from which those who were sitting out could look down upon the dancers. The music was supplied by the band of the flagship and the dances were played in faultless time. The card and smoking rooms were below on the belt deck. Amongst the decorations mention must be made of the figure of a diver with illuminated helmet, standing near the companion leading from the cloak rooms to the upper deck, like a guardian over the entrance to the palace of delight. The evening will remain in the memory of all who were present as one of perfect enjoyment, the slight discomfort in reaching the ship, caused by the unfavourable weather, only serving to heighten the effect of warmth, enjoyment, and generous hospitality which prevailed on board throughout the evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A coroner's inquest was held at Shanghai on the 29th January, to enquire into the circumstances attending the death of Mrs Margaret Snowden Clapp, otherwise known as Capp. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, administered by herself.

The Court of Enquiry into the circumstances attending the collision of the N.Y.K. steamship *Sakata-maru* and the Japanese junk *Asagawa-maru* off the shores of Aki province in June last, rendered its finding on the 8th January. The Court cautioned Captain J. G. de Band, a British subject, then in command of the steamer, while the certificate of Mr. J. A. H. Hands, first officer, was suspended for one month.

The story is told of a chess-table recently bought in a second-hand shop in Tokyo for \$6 being quickly resold for \$8, and then snapped up by a connoisseur for \$10,000. It was identified, it appears, as a specially prized possession of a formerly powerful Daimyo and within it was heavily coated with pure gold. *Hyogo News.*

An amusing incident occurred, says the *Bis- ing Sun*, when some through passengers were leaving the *Empress of China* for a short trip ashore. One athletic looking but weighty gentleman, with a distinctly Scotch name and who might have turned the scales at about 250 pounds, took a jump of about 3 or 4 feet from the lower platform of the gangway into a fragile sampan below. To his immense amazement and to the utter discomfiture of the sampan man, he went clean through the flimsy but buoyant craft, and sat for a moment with his feet in the harbour and the rest of him plugging the horrid hole they had made. While the stranger was thus occupied, the owner of the craft wailed like a cow, and vented a torrent of native water-front billingsgate, which latter was wasted upon his fare. After he had been extricated, instead of losing his head and temper and condemning the craft that had resulted in his involuntary foot-bath, the traveller handed over to the *sendo* the somewhat exorbitant sum of \$12, which the latter said it would cost to repair the injured craft.

During the China New Year holidays Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Harvie left Shanghai for a few days' holiday up country. They had gone beyond Soochow and had turned back when, at about eleven o'clock on the night of the 2nd February an accident occurred which resulted in the sinking of the boat. The occupants, we learn from the *Mercury*, were aroused by a grinding crash. They rushed upon deck and soon found that the boat was sinking, and had it not been for the steamlaunch in front, there is little doubt but that the consequences must have been more serious, if not fatal. Wet and cold, however, they had just managed to reach the launch's deck when the house boat went down in the waters behind them. The night was a pitch dark one, very cold, and nothing could be ascertained as to precisely how the accident happened. Mr. Harvie endeavoured, of course, to learn the cause, but could arrive at no definite conclusion, for the launch *lowdah* blamed the houseboat *lowdah*, and vice versa. Mr. and Mrs. Harvie, who lost all their clothes and arrived in their robes de nuit, returned to Shanghai on board the steam launch. Until the boat *lowdah*, who is still on the scene of the wreck, comes up, the truth of the matter will not be known. The water in the creek was not of great depth, and it is hoped that the houseboat will be raised.

Rumour has it that the charming and accomplished Miss Loie Fuller of serpentine dancing fame, who was booked to appear in the Far East this winter, has changed her mind and is about to be married to, or rather to marry, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, the celebrated lawyer and Tammany Hall politician. The lady herself does not deny the soft impeachment, which she obviously hopes to be true, though she does not seem to be sufficiently sure of her ground to confirm the pleasing report. When questioned on the matter by a San Francisco reporter she wired east to the Senator asking coyly enough had he authorised the statement. Pending a reply to the despatch she wrote a letter to the *S. F. Bulletin* in which she stated of the Senator that "to know him was to admire him. But, engaged to be married! I think he is a confirmed widower. Still, man is changeable." There is a volume of sentiment and unlimited food for reflection in those last three words, and oh! what hidden hopes may lie behind them. A similar report was circulated about the jurist and the dancer three years ago, but it has so far proved barren of results. If we remember correctly, the Senator's first appearance as legal adviser of his fair client was in a peculiar suit, wherein the lady sought to recover or have destroyed certain negatives of photographs which had been taken in a thoughtless moment some years before Loie had danced into fame, and which represented her in what *Trilby* called "the altogether." *Nagasaki Shipping List.*

From the *Free Press* of the 1st February we learn that a telegram had been received in Singapore from the agent of the Compagnie Nationale at Saigon that the steamer *Canton*, which was expected at Singapore early in the month to load for Marseilles, had stranded in Tourane Bay. No further particulars were to hand.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Race Club was held on the 25th January at the Grand Stand. Mr. C. J. Dudgeon presiding. The report and accounts having been adopted, Messrs. E. F. Alford, Count Butler, A. R. Burkill, B. A. Clarke, F. Gove, R. Macgregor, and E. A. Probst were elected Stewards, and a resolution was carried to the effect that the totalisator should be removed from the Grand Stand enclosure and re-erected in such other place as the Stewards might deem fit.

The *Nagasaki Express* says:—A magnificent cup presented to the Nagasaki Bowling Club by Captain A. Henderson R.N., late of the British cruiser *Immortalité*, was brought up from Hongkong on Friday (22nd January) by Capt. Yuel on the *Doric*, and was by him handed over to the Club. Captain Henderson, who is now in control of H.M.'s Dockyard at Hongkong, was a most enthusiastic bowler and a most popular guest of the Club while here. His magnificent gift is the finest trophy ever presented to the Club.

News was received at Shanghai on the 27th January from Hankow by telegraph of the death there of Mr. Alexander Price. "Posh," as he was familiarly called, has been a well-known figure in North China for over thirty years, well liked by everyone who knew him. He came to China originally as a tea-taster, and went up to Hankow nearly thirty years ago and established himself as a bill and bullion broker, being also Secretary of the Hankow Club. A genial companion and warm friend, very fond of sport, and with a fund of native humour, he will be greatly missed by a large circle.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Owners of dogs in Yokohama, says the *Japan Gazette*, may be interested to learn that a week or two ago a resident lost a dog and immediately communicated with the police. Shortly afterwards he was informed by the police that they could not find a dog to answer the description given, but that perhaps they had his skin. The house boy went to the police station and was there shown three hundred skins of cats and dogs of all colours and sizes, and sure enough among the number was the skin of the missing dog. It seems that the police had discovered that a man, now in custody, had been stealing dogs and cats wherever he could get hold of them and killing them for their skins.

Referring to the recent meeting of the Shanghai Race Club *Sport and Gossip* says:—It is worthy of note that out of the eleven names of those willing to serve as Stewards six came under that heading which in many cases covers such a multitude of sins—Broker. I remember a year or two ago asking a prominent exchange broker to allow his name to go up for a certain committee; his reply was, "Sorry no can; no exchange broker should take a public position of that sort." I at once saw the drift of his remark and admired him for it. Undoubtedly, it would be much better if the Stewards of our Race Club could be entirely independent persons, for whether there is reason for it or not it prevents talk, of which on various subjects there has been of late a great deal of an unpleasant nature.

At Kobe on the night of the 26th January a fire was discovered on the new premises of Messrs. Kuhn and Komor, curio dealers, 36, Division Street, but was fortunately extinguished before it made much headway. Apparently the fire originated through live coals falling out of the grate and reaching the floor, as the fire was confined to the woodwork including the flooring around the fireplace. The store contained many articles of considerable value, which have doubtless been damaged to some extent by the smoke. On the night of the 29th a fire occurred in a brick godown in Kaigan-dori off Division Street. The godown was in the occupation of Messrs. Reich & Co. and contained 1,700 rolls of matting, most of which were spoilt either by the fire, smoke, or water. Smoking by the coolies probably accounts for the outbreak. The loss is covered by insurance.

A useful little work on Formosa, compiled by Mr. J. D. Clark, editor of the *Shanghai Mercury*, has been published at the office of that paper. The greater portion of the work, as stated in the preface, has been taken from the Decennial Reports of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, but other sources of information have been freely made use of, and the information is brought up to date. Four maps are given. Any one desirous of making himself acquainted with the history and condition of Formosa will find a large amount of information in handy form in Mr. Clark's compilation, which will also be found convenient as a work of reference on all matters relating to the island.

Admiral McNair's Asiatic squadron, says a Washington despatch, is to be increased by the addition of the cruiser *Petrel*, now repairing at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Orders have been issued to place that vessel in commission, with Lieutenant-Commander Edward P. Wood in command. This officer is at present attached to Admiral Ramsay's staff in the Bureau of Navigation, having been for the past two years in charge of the enlisted men of the navy. The crew of the *Petrel* will be obtained largely from the *Adams*, which returned from Honolulu in December. The *Petrel* on account of her small size, is especially adapted for ascending the Chinese rivers, and her last duty was on the Asiatic station, where she spent the winter before last at Newchwang.

The Singapore Municipal Commissioners have arrived at a decision as to a vote for the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, but the decision was come to in private, a point on which both the local papers express just indignation, and curious rumours appear to be afloat as to the spirit in which the subject was dealt with. A *propos* of this it might be pertinent to ask whether it is intended that the Hongkong public shall be admitted to the confidence of the local committee that has the matter in charge. There could be no subject on which a policy of secrecy would be less justifiable. Returning, however, to Singapore, it will be remembered that the Governor in inviting the Municipality to consider the matter promised that the Government would add a similar amount to whatever the Municipality might vote for expenditure in connection with the event. The *Singapore Free Press* says:—Although the following statement has not the authenticity of a press report, yet it represents what purports to have taken place at a special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held on Saturday at noon to consult as to the sum which the Municipality was prepared to devote to the proposed celebration of the completion of the 60th year of Her Majesty's reign. On assembling, the Commissioners resolved themselves into Committee, but we are given to understand that the following is the gist of the resolution arrived at:—That the Committee recommend that the Commissioners should subscribe \$5,000 towards public amusements during the Commemoration Week and \$50,000 towards some permanent memorial, the Government also contributing equal sums for the same purpose, the Committee recording their opinion that the general community should be subsequently asked to add to the \$100,000 thus provided for a permanent memorial. The President, however, did not agree with the recommendations of the Committee, which would not, he thought, meet with public support. As an alternative he proposed that the Committee should recommend that the Municipal Commissioners intimate to the Celebration Committee the willingness of the Corporation to contribute a sum not exceeding \$1,500 to be expended on festivities and entertainments as may be decided on, if the Government add a like sum, and express its willingness to contribute \$100,000 for some work of public utility, which may serve as a memorial of Her Majesty's reign. On resuming, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Board.

On Friday evening, 29th January, as the steamer *Kiangyu* was proceeding down the Yangtze on her voyage from Hankow to Shanghai a fleet of salt junks, thirteen in number, was sighted, close in to the bank and steering up river with a fair wind. Suddenly, for some unaccountable reason, one of the junks, which was carrying no lights, left the fleet and steered

straight across the river. The *Kiangyu's* engines were stopped, but the junk continuing her course struck the steamer about 60 feet forward of the paddle, and then drifted alongside until she reached the wheel. One of the steamer's floats and several of the paddle arms were damaged and the junk ultimately sank. Three of the junk's crew were drowned and another afterwards died through injuries sustained in the collision.—*N. C. Daily News*.

At Shanghai on the 3rd February the general alarm for a fire in the French Concession was given shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon. A number of firemen turned out, but only to find that their services were not required, the fire being outside the limits. It had broken out in some buildings just outside the city wall, but on the city side of the creek. Several houses were destroyed and considerable damage done before the native fire brigades were able to gain the upper hand of the conflagration. The fire originated in a restaurant and spreading very rapidly, destroyed nearly ninety houses, amongst which were the wholesale hongks of several pork salters and northern and southern produce hongks. During the confusion of removing valuable trunks, account books, etc., some of the salt pork hongks lost over \$1,200, which fell amongst the crowd. There was a general scramble for the silver and in the crush which ensued a child was trampled to death. The loss by this fire is estimated to be not less than Tls. 200,000.—*N. C. Daily News*.

We (*Japan Mail*) understand that the sum to be defrayed by the Treasury on account of the funeral of the late Empress-Dowager has been fixed at 800,000 yen, and that the Government has introduced a Supplementary Budget in the House of Representatives. The greater part of the outlay will go towards travelling expenses, for it seems that all the Ministers of State, Privy Councillors, Foreign Ministers, representatives of higher officials, and members of the two Houses of Parliament, are to attend the ceremony. Moreover, two Brigades, one from the Imperial Bodyguard and the other from the Tokyo Division, are to be despatched, and a third from the Osaka Division is to form part of the cortège. The Naval Standing Squadron will go to Kobe, whence the marines will be marched to Kyoto. The date of the departure of the cortège from the Aoyama Station, and also the date of interment are not yet fixed, owing to uncertainty as to the time required for constructing a special hearse, which will be drawn by oxen, and for preparing the vault to receive the coffin.

The election of Councillors for the Foreign community of Shanghai, north of the Yangking-pang, was concluded on the 28th January. The first nine were the gentlemen elected, and the number of votes for each candidate was as follows:—

Probst, E. A.	190
Alford, E. F.	189
Cooper, John	182
Dowdall, C.	180
Mustard, R. W.	178
Little, W. D.	177
Moses, D. M.	174
Freeman, R. S.	156
Karbo, E.	153
Hall, J. Ward	65
Middleton, O.	62

The writer of "Notes on Local Topics" in the *Mercury* says:—The unfortunate householder in the Model Settlement, who has for the past six months or so felt his landlord's hands in both his pockets, is now threatened with a new form of the bimetallic difficulty. His dollar has already gone to a point far below what was considered possible in days of yore. When in the early seventies silver began to go down, people jokingly said that in time the dollar would not be worth more than half a crown! We should only be too glad to-day if it were quoted at that magnificent figure! And now copper is appreciating (I presume that is the right term), and the wretched Mexican is worth some 200 cash less than it was, with the result that servants and native dealers of all sorts are beginning to demand higher wages and increased prices. What is to become of the poorer class of Europeans under these circumstances I don't know. Their lot must be a happy one as it is, and unless wages and prices rise in proportion the last state of such unfortunates will be worse than the first.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

Canton, 9th February.—Macao, Congous.—Settlements during the past four weeks amount to 2,000 boxes at Tls. 10-10 per picul, showing a steady market as compared with previous values. The season is now at an end. Scented Teas.—The market has now finally closed, but a considerable amount of leaf is being held over.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1896-97 lbs.	1895-96 lbs.
Canton and Macao	6,284,513	7,510,177
Shanghai and Hankow	18,410,313	21,317,405
Foochow	12,749,506	14,676,073
	37,444,332	43,503,655

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97 lbs.	1895-96 lbs.
Shanghai	19,800,591	20,094,771
Amoy	13,226,755	11,834,331
Foochow	11,716,764	12,199,184
	49,753,110	53,128,286

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1896-97 lbs.	1895-96 lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow	22,949,123	27,240,863

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97 lbs.	1895-96 lbs.
Yokohama	27,071,994	29,511,903
Kobe	14,859,796	18,377,248
	41,481,790	47,889,151

SILK.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1896-97 bales.	1895-96 bales.
Canton	18,456	12,577
Shanghai	35,360	44,397
Yokohama	11,205	15,639
	65,021	72,643

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1896-97 bales.	1895-96 bales.
Canton	2,668	9,047
Shanghai	8,339	7,508
Yokohama	12,926	26,679
	19,433	43,234

CAMPION.

Hongkong, 10th February.—Market is still closed on account of China New Year.

SUGAR.

Hongkong, 10th February.—Very little business is reported, the market having scarcely reopened yet after the China New Year holidays. Quotations are:—

Shikloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.25 to 7.28 per picul.
do, " 2, White...	6.60 to 6.63 "
Shikloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.45 to 4.50 "
do, " 2, Brown...	4.30 to 4.33 "
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.20 to 7.21 "
do, " 2, White...	6.28 to 6.30 "
Swatow, No. 1, Brown...	4.36 to 4.40 "
do, " 2, Brown...	4.19 to 4.21 "
Soochow Sugar Candy	10.9 to 11.00 "
Shikloong	9.50 to 9.53 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The steamer *Borneo*, sailed on the 26th January. For Buenos Aires:—302 packages tea from Foochow. For Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. For Liverpool:—15 cases ginger, 3 cases tea and 1 box cigars. For London and/or Manchester:—35 bales waste silk. For Marseilles:—40 bales canes, 6 bales hair, 25 cases, aniseed oil and 2 cases silk piece goods. For Trieste:—23 packages shells. For London:—2 cases cigars from Manila, 70 cases bristles,

39 cases blackwoodware, 4 cases silk piece goods, 9 cases cigars, 725 cases preserves, 21 cases cassia oil, 20 cases vermillion, 300 cases preserves, 33 packages sundries, 1,633 packages tea, 1,128 packages tea from Foochow, 90 boxes tea from Amoy, 500 bales canes, 120 bales feathers, 150 bales waste silk, 60 bales hammocks, 3,177 rolls mats and matting, 39 packages rattanware, 10 packages rattanware and 100 packages tea in transit.

The steamer *Rosetta*, sailed on the 28th Jan. For Manchester:—100 bales waste silk. For London and/or Manchester:—1 case floss silk. For London:—15 cases silk piece goods and 291 rolls mats and matting. For Gibraltar:—6 cases chinaware. For France:—723 bales raw silk, 35 cases silk piece goods, 2 cases chinaware and 5 packages rattanware.

The German steamer *Frigga*, sailed on the 28th January. From Hongkong for Havre:—1 case silks, 19 bales canes, 12 cases bristles, 75 cases staraniseed, 10 boxes feathers, 140 rolls mats and 11 packages bamboo baskets. For Havre option Hamburg:—10 cases essential oil, 2 bales canes and 100 rolls mats. For Havre option Hamburg option London:—12 cases essential oil, 13 cases cassia oil, 50 bales feathers, 45 cases bristles and 100 bales canes. For Hamburg:—200 cases camphor, 788 bales canes, 3 cases ginger, 3,202 boxes tea, 71 cases bristles, 30 cases essential oil, 5 bales rattan shavings, 318 bales feathers, 152 rolls matting, 10 cases palmleaf fans, 4 cases bambooware, 3 cases human hair, 77 bales rattan, 8 cases blackwoodware and 27 packages sundries. For Hamburg and/or Antwerp and/or London:—380 bales split bamboo. For Hamburg option London:—500 bales broken cassia and 125 bales duck feathers. For Bremen:—21 rolls mats. For Antwerp:—42 cases wood oil.

The American barque *Penobscot*, sailed on the 29th January. Hongkong For New York:—5 cases Chinese crockery ware, 11 cases woodware, 25 cases soy, 55 packages rattanware, 52 cases joss-sticks, 160 packages canes, 160 bales rattanware, 285 bales rattans, 300 cases satin fans, 350 cases palmleaf fans, 400 cases ginger, 400 boxes cassia, 405 packages merchandise, 500 cases preserves, 625 packages cannon crackers, 1,588 packages tea, 2,150 bales cassia, 2,200 bales broken cassia, 5,745 rolls matting and 7,182 packages firecrackers.

OPIUM.

Hongkong, 10th February.—Bengal.—The market has further improved, closing quiet at \$697½ for New Patna, \$701½ for Old Patna, \$697½ for New Benares, and \$725 for Old Benares. Malwa.—There has been a slight advance in rates and sales have been up to the average. The following are the latest figures:—

New (this yr's) \$760 with all'ance of ½ to 2 cts.
(last yr's) \$780 " ½ to 1 ½ "

Old " \$790 " 0 to 1 "

Persian.—The market has not undergone any change. Superior descriptions have continued in favour, whilst inferior have ruled out of favour. Current quotations are \$460 to \$560 for Oily and \$480 to \$570 for Paper-wrapped drug according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna	720 chests.
Old Patna	1,170 "
New Benares	190 "
Old Benares	184 "
Malwa	270 "
Persian	670 "

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1897.						
Feb. 2	687½	692½	690	720	760	790
Feb. 3	687½	695	690	725	760	790
Feb. 4	692½	700	695	725	760	790
Feb. 5	700	705	702½	725	760	790
Feb. 6	700	705	702½	725	760	790
Feb. 7	700	705	702½	725	760	790
Feb. 8	700	705	700	725	760	790
Feb. 9	700	705	700	725	760	790
Feb. 10	697½	702½	697½	725	760	790

COTTON.

Hongkong, 10th February.—Business during the fortnight has been small, owing to the Chinese

New Year intervening. Stock, about 6,000 bales. Bombay \$16.50 to 16.50 ½ || Kurrachee | 16.00 to 16.50 |
Bengal, Rangoon, and Dacca	16.00 to 17.50
Shanghai and Japanese	20.0 to 20.25
Tungchow and Ningpo	20.00 to 20.50
Madras	16.50 to 17.00
Sales: 700 bales Bengal, Rangoon, and Dacca	

RICE.

Hongkong, 10th February.—Business, which was suspended for the China New Year holidays, has as yet been resumed to only a very small extent. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.25 to 2.30
" Round, good quality	2.49 to 2.53
" Long	2.65 to 2.68
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2	2.85 to 2.88
" Garden, " No. 1	2.72 to 2.74
" White	2.80 to 2.82
" Fine Cargo	2.45 to 2.50

COALS.

Hongkong, 10th February.—Market steady. Quotations are:—

Carilla	16.50 ex godown, nom.
Australian	6.25 to 6.50 ex ship, nominal.
Milke Lump	6.00 to 6.50 ex ship, nominal.
Milke Small	5.00 to 5.25 ex ship, do.
Moji Lump	5.90 to 6.00 ex ship, steady.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

Hongkong, 10th February.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn.—50 bales No. 8 at \$77.50, 515 bales No. 10 at \$78 to \$87, 270 bales No. 12 at \$82.50 to \$87, 105 bales No. 16 at \$90 to \$93, 395 bales No. 20 at \$92 to \$103. *Gray Shirtings*.—3,500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 5 Men at \$3.75, 1,500 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Peach at \$2.82½, 1,200 pieces 8½ lbs. Red Peach at \$2.5½, 350 pieces 7 lbs. Large Eagle at \$1.98. *White Shirtings*.—250 pieces Peacock at \$3.40, 500 pieces Green Stag at \$3.37½, 1,500 pieces No. 300 at \$3.47½, 750 pieces 1 at \$3, 500 pieces O. at \$4.25, 450 pieces N. 2 at \$6.20, 300 pieces gold Tiger at \$5.85. *T. Cloths*.—750 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican Blue Dragon at \$2.20, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Mexican X. X. at \$2.97½, 300 pieces Red Stag at \$2.67½, 376 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican Dragon and Flag at \$2.10, 150 pieces 8 lbs. Mexican I and S.C.C. at \$3.05. *Drills*.—105 pieces 15 lbs. American at \$1.50. *Turkey Reds*.—200 pieces 5½ lbs. Flut-men at \$3.40. *Camlets*.—100 pieces Dark Blue A.A.A. at \$25, 100 pieces Dark Blue B.B.B. at \$29, 50 pieces 9 Birds at \$12.50, 50 pieces 4 Cocks at \$13.25.

Metals.—*Yellow Metal*.—60 cases Vivian 18/24 oss. at \$28.50, 50 cases Elliot square at \$28.40. *Iron*.—1,680 piculs soft black bars, Swedish, at \$5.47½, 1,000 bundles small round rods at \$3.90.

COTTON YARN.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, February 10th.—The market since date of last report, notwithstanding the intervention of China New Year holidays, has continued active and a fair general business has been transacted, chiefly again at rising rates, and stocks generally close from steady to firm at quotations.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai remain almost a dead letter, with only very small sales at 184 per cent. prem. for cash and 185 for settlements; at time of closing, however, shares are enquired for at 184 cash and equivalent rates forward. Nationals have changed hands in small lots at quotation and Bank of China preferences continue in demand at 25 without bringing out shares.

MARINE INSURANCE.—The market has ruled quiet but firm with only small sales of Unions at \$237½, China Traders at \$79, Cantons at \$185 and Straits at \$28 and \$28½, whilst North China and Yangtze have changed hands in the North at quotations.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkong in the early part of the week changed hands freely at \$975 and later at \$972½ and \$980. The Company is reported to have lost some \$13,000 in the late conflagration at Saigon. China Fire have continued their boom with a fair business at \$110, \$112, \$113, and \$115 for cash and rather higher than equivalent rates for the Andamans market closes, however, a little weaker with sellers at \$117. The Canton

report just issued shows very satisfactory results, which, after paying a final dividend of \$6 per share (making \$9 for 1895), \$19,198.84 as a bonus to contributors, enables a sum of \$11,850 to be added to reserve fund, which will then stand at \$886,850. The total premium collected for 1895 less re-insurances was \$245,736.11, or \$2,445.72 more than 1894, whilst losses paid were small, being only \$67,219.89 as against \$222,906.30 in 1894. The proportion of charges, commissions, &c., to income, however, has increased from 19.90 per cent. in 1894 to 22.34 per cent. in 1895, probably owing to commissions on increased agency premium. The accounts for 1896 look very promising, and, provided the losses appertaining to 1896 are not extraordinary, should enable the directors to place an excellent report before shareholders for 1897. It will be observed in last report that the practice of paying an interim dividend as heretofore will be discontinued, and one dividend only at the end of the year will be paid.

SHIPPING.—The market has been fairly active and a fair business transacted. Hongkong, Canton, and Macao have ruled somewhat erratic with simultaneous sales at \$32½ and \$33½; a fairly large business was transacted at \$32½ cash and at \$33 for settlements, market closing firm with sales at \$33½ on receipt of private advices from Shanghai that the Northern Shipping pool is settled, which advices, however, lack reliable local confirmation. Indo-Chinas have been in demand, and after fair sales at \$43½ and \$44 advanced to \$46 without any sales at intermediate rates; market closes firm with buyers at \$46. China and Manilas appear to be "on the fence," neither buyers nor sellers being inclined to operate at quotation. Douglases have ruled from steady to strong with sales at \$61½ and \$62. China Mutuals are wanted at \$7 for Preferences, whilst the Ordinaries are out of favour at quotation; a dividend of 6/- per share on Preferences is expected shortly.

REFINERIES.—It is difficult to give a reliable quotation for China Sugars, which in the absence of actual business have been quoted more or less nominally at from \$137 to \$139. The same remarks apply to Luzons, which have ruled nominally at \$50. At time of closing sales of China Sugars are reported at \$139.

MINING.—The market has been comparatively active and closes with a firmer tendency. Punjoms on receipt of another disappointing crushing for January, of 262 oz. from 1,200 tons and 39 oz. from the calcine process, quickly dropped out of favour and sales were effected at the reduced rate of \$9 and later at \$8½ and \$8. At time of writing, on receipt of better news from the Mines, the market has recovered and buyers are in evidence at \$8½ to \$8½. New Balmorals and Olivers remain more or less neglected with but few and unimportant sales. The General Managers have received encouraging telegrams from the Mining Manager, one of which in connection with Olivers Eureka concludes with "confident of success." Raubs ruled steady at \$10.50 but towards the end of the week under review came suddenly into demand and buyers at \$11 could not be satisfied, only a very few shares coming out at that rate; at time of writing shares are wanted at \$11½ without finding sellers. The Company invite tenders for 10,000 unallotted shares up to 31st March, and advertise a dividend of 1/- per share payable on 15th March; transfer books to close on the 1st March. The Singapore Secretary also notifies that no transfers can be made from the Brisbane to the Singapore register or vice versa after the 2nd February. Jelebus after sales at \$2.25 are enquired for at that rate.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Market has been rather quiet. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, after a fair business at 230 and 231 for cash and at 232 for settlements, 234 for March, 237 for April, and 240 for June, close easier with sellers at 230 per cent. prem., and probably at equivalent rates for March and April. Kowloon Wharves have changed hands in small lots at \$59. Wanchai Godowns continue neglected. Amoy Docks have changed hands and close strong at \$17.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands with shares offering from the outports have ruled weaker with sales at \$77½ and

\$77. Kowloon Lands have found small buyers at quotation. West Points after further sales at \$19 are vainly enquired for at \$19½; sellers stoutly refusing to sell under \$20. Hotels in the early part of the week were eagerly snapped up at \$37 and later \$38, and more shares could be placed at the rate; holders, however, still consider it good enough to hang on in the expectation of higher rates. Humphreys Estates have ruled firm at \$9½ with sales and close steady to strong.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have ruled very firm with sales at \$21, \$21½, \$22, and \$22½, closing with sellers at last rate. Watsons have been negotiated at \$12.25 and more shares are wanted at the rate. Electrics have found buyers at \$7.65, \$7.70, and \$7.75, closing with further buyers at the last rate. Ropes have advanced to \$156 with sales, Tramways to \$95½ and Fenwicks to \$32½.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		[\$355, sales]
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	184 ½ prem.—
China & Japan, prf.	£5	nominal.
Do. ordinary...	£1 10s.	nominal
Do. deferred...	£1	£5, buyers
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$26½, sales & sellers
Founders Shares...	£1	\$100, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A. ...	15s.	\$3, buyers
Brown & Co., H. G. ...	\$50	(in liquidation).
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$7, buyers
Carmichael & Co.	\$20	\$3
China Sugar	\$100	\$139, buyers
Dakin, Cruick's & Co.	\$5	(in liquidation).
Dairy Farm Co.	\$5	\$5, nominal
Fenwick & Co., Geo. ...	\$25	\$32, buyers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$22½, sales & sellers
H. & China Bakery ...	\$50	\$30
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	£10	\$110, buyers
Hongkong Electric ...	\$8	\$7.75, sal. & buyers
H. H. L. Tramways ...	\$100	\$95, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$3½, sales
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$103, ex div. sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G. ...	\$50	\$59, buyers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$156, sales & buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	230 p. ct. prem.—
Insurances—		[\$412½, sellers & b.]
Canton	\$50	\$185, sales
China Fire	\$20	\$111
China Traders'	\$25	\$79, sales
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$380, sal. & buyers
North-China	\$25	Fls. 195
Straits	\$20	\$29, sales & sellers
Union	\$25	\$237½, sales
Yangtze	\$60	\$160
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment.	\$50	\$77, sales & sellers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$9½, sales
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$15, ex-div.
West Point Building	\$40	\$19½, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$50
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	75, sales
Jelebu	\$5	\$2.25, buyers
New Balmoral	\$3	\$1.40, sal. & sellers
Oliver's Mines, A. ...	\$5	\$5
Do. B. ...	\$2½	\$2½
Punjom	\$4	\$9
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$3
Raubs	13s. 10d.	\$11½, sales & buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila ...	\$50	\$68, buyers
China Mutual Ord...	£5	£2.5s.
Do. Preference...	£10	£7 buyers
Douglas S. S. Co. ...	\$50	\$62, sales & sellers
H. Canton and M...	\$15	\$33½, sales & buyers
Indo-China S. N. ...	£10	\$46, sales & buyers
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$44, sales
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$12½, sales & buyers

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, 10th February.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/1½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/1½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.66
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.70
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	2.15
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	51½
Credits, 60 days' sight	52½

ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	163½
Bank, on demand	164
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	163½
Bank, on demand	164
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	1½ pm.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	7½ pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	1½ pm.
SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate	9.34
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	48.50

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 10th February.—Since our last report there has been a slight increase in the demand for steam tonnage coastwise, but rates have not materially changed.

From Saigon to Hongkong scarcely any demand has existed, but at the close there is a better feeling and medium-sized steamers could be placed at 10 to 10½ cents per picul.

Saigon to Java the rate has improved to 22 cents per picul, at which further tonnage is wanted.

Bangkok to Hongkong no settlements are reported, the rate remaining nominally 15/10 cents per picul. Japan coal freights remain firm at \$1.30 per ton to Hongkong and \$2.35 per ton to Singapore.

There is no enquiry for sailing tonnage. The American ships *John B. Kelley*, 2,255 tons, and *Tacoma*, 1,672 tons register, proceed to the Philippines to load for United States, and the British ship *Fort Stuart*, 2,313 tons register, to Manila to load for London, all under charter affected on home side. There are five vessels disengaged in port, registering 7,653 tons.

The following are the settlements:—

Falls of Dee—British ship, 1,845 tons, hence to San Francisco, private terms.

Canton—British steamer, 1,110 tons, Kuchinotsu to Hongkong, \$1.25 per ton.

Decima—German steamer, 1,151 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.30 per ton.

Loyal—German steamer, 1,237 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.30 per ton.

Peiyang—German steamer, 1,036 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.30 per ton.

Hainan—German steamer, 741 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.30 per ton.

Promo—German steamer, 719 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.30 per ton.

Tordenskjold—Norwegian steamer, 904 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$2.35 per ton.

Tellus—Norwegian steamer, 1,948 tons, Kuchinotsu to Singapore, \$2.35 per ton.

Macduff—British steamer, 1,862 tons, Takao for Taiwanfoo to Yokohama, 13 cents per picul.

Loyal—German steamer, 1,237 tons, hence to Kots, \$3,050 in full.

Fulenberg—German steamer, 1,175 tons, Saigon to one port North Coast Java, 22 cents per picul.

Wuolan—German steamer, 1,201 tons, Saigon to one port North Coast Java, 21½ cents per picul.

Kansu—British steamer, 1,153 tons, Saigon to one port North Coast Java, 21 cents per picul.

Holstein—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Saigon to one port North Coast Java, 22 cents per picul; if two ports, 23 cents per picul.

Daphne—German steamer, 1,290 tons, Port Wallut (Tonkin) to Hongkong, \$1 per ton; to Canton, \$1.30 per ton.

Dante—German steamer, 1,303 tons, Saigon to Hongkong (re-charter), 9 cents per picul.

Ingraham—German steamer, 849 tons, Saigon to Hongkong (re-charter), 9 cents per picul.

Promo—German steamer, 719 tons, monthly, 1/4 months, \$3,300 per month.

Tordenskjold—Norwegian steamer, 904 tons, monthly, 3/8 months, \$4,200 per month.

Quarta—German steamer, 1,246 tons, monthly, 10 months (re-charter), \$5,850 per month.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—	<i>Prize</i> (str.)	Canton (str.)
For SAN FRANCISCO.—	<i>Sambor</i> (str.)	
For BREMEN.—	<i>Prussia</i> (str.)	
For MARSEILLES.—	<i>Natal</i> (str.)	
For VANCOUVER.—	<i>Empress of India</i> (str.)	
For VICTORIA.—	<i>Bruma</i> (str.)	
For NEW YORK.—	<i>Benjamin Franklin</i> (str.)	
For AUSTRIA.—	<i>Onaga</i> (str.)	

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

February—

ARRIVALS.

1. Sydney, French str., from Shanghai.
1. Patroclus, British str., from Liverpool.
1. Zabiaka, Russian cruiser, from Amoy.
1. Bullmouth, British str., from London.
1. Arcona, German cruiser, from a cruise.
1. Airlie, British str., from Sydney.
2. Ariake Maru, Jap. str., from Kutchinotau.
2. Benmohr, British str., from London.
2. Haitan, British str., from Foochow.
2. Kansu, British str., from Shanghai.
2. Kiangnan, Chinese str., from Chinkiang.
2. Kriemhild, German str., from Hamburg.
2. Myrmidon, British str., from Japan.
2. Onsang, British str., from Java.
2. Senta, German str., from Kobe.
2. Toyo Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
2. Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
3. Formosa, British str., from Shanghai.
3. Fushun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
3. Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.
3. Tamarind, Norw. str., from Moji.
3. Wuhu, British str., from Chinkiang.
3. Rickmer Rickmers, Ger. sh., from Cardiff.
4. Peiyang, German str., from Wuhu.
4. Esmeralda, British str., from Manila.
4. Wosang, British str., from Wuhu.
4. Java, British str., from London.
4. Nanyang, German str., from Chinkiang.
4. Taichow, British str., from Bangkok.
4. Wuotan, German str., from Saigon.
4. Eurydice, British ship, from London.
4. Queen Victoria, Brit. sh., from Barry Dock.
4. Bylgia, German bark, from Taiwanfoo.
4. Maria Rickmers, Ger. str., from Hamburg.
5. Daphne, German str., from Saigon.
5. Hunan, British str., from Wuhu.
5. Rie, German str., from Straits.
5. Pingsuey, British str., from Liverpool.
5. Spartan, British cruiser, from Manila.
5. Monmouthshire, Brit. str., from Portland.
5. Chelydra, British str., from Calcutta.
5. Macduff, British str., from Kobe.
6. Meefoo, Chinese str., from Canton.
6. Phra Nang, British str., from Bangkok.
6. Nanshan, British str., from Singapore.
6. Hoihow, British str., from Swatow.
6. Choyang, British str., from Shanghai.
6. Albingia, German str., from Saigon.
6. Nord, Norw. str., from Palo Sembilan.
6. Torridale, British 4-m. bk., from N. York.
6. Fannie Skolfeld, British sh., from S'pore.
7. Aeolus, British cruiser, from Manila.
7. Ancona, British str., from Yokohama.
7. Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
7. Kansu, British str., from Canton.
7. Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
7. Machow, British str., from Bangkok.
7. Tetartos, German str., from Saigon.
8. Sebastian Bach, British bark, from Amoy.
8. Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from S'pore.
8. Strathallan, British str., from Canton.
8. Rohilla, British str., from Bombay.
8. Chowfa, British str., from Bangkok.
8. Peiyang, German str., from Canton.
9. Haimun, British str., from Tamsui.
9. Mirzapore, British str., from Shanghai.
9. Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
9. Tokio Maru, Jap. str., from Melbourne.
9. Fushun, Chinese str., from Canton.
9. Porpoise, British cruiser, from Canton.
9. Princess Wilhelm, Ger. cr., from a cruise.
9. Peru, Amr. str., from San Francisco.
9. Wuhu, British str., from Canton.
9. Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
10. Sendai Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
10. Strathallan, British str., from Kobe.
10. Princess Wilhelm, Ger. cr., from a cruise.
10. Kaiser, German flagship, from a cruise.
10. Arcona, German cruiser, from a cruise.
10. Irene, German cruiser, from Amoy.

February—

DEPARTURES.

2. Arratoon Apoor, British str., for C'outta.
2. Bisagno, Italian str., for Bombay.
2. Changsha, British str., for Australia.
2. Decima, German str., for Moji.
2. Hinsang, British str., for Samarang.
3. Mongkut, British str., for Bangkok.
3. Prinz Heinrich, German str., for Europe.
3. Sydney, French str., for Europe.
3. Benlawers, British str., for Manila.
3. Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.

3. Fushun, Chinese str., for Canton.
3. Kiangnan, Chinese str., for Canton.
4. Peiyang, German str., for Canton.
4. Wosang, British str., for Canton.
4. Yiksang, British str., for Amoy.
4. Wuhu, British str., for Canton.
4. Arcona, German cruiser, for a cruise.
4. Kansu, British str., for Canton.
4. Strathallan, British str., for Canton.
4. Benmohr, British str., for Shanghai.
4. Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
5. Nanyang, German str., for Canton.
5. Ariake Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
5. Bullmouth, British str., for Shanghai.
5. Formosa, British str., for London.
5. Patroclus, British str., for Shanghai.
5. Petrarch, German str., for Saigon.
5. Thales, British str., for Swatow.
5. Matterhorn, Brit. ship, for San Francisco.
6. Airlie, British str., for Kobe.
6. Glenartney, British str., for Shanghai.
6. Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.
6. Java, British str., for Shanghai.
6. Kriemhild, German str., for Yokohama.
6. Pingsuey, British str., for Shanghai.
7. Ask, Danish str., for Hoihow.
7. Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
7. Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
7. Mathilde, German str., for Hoihow.
7. Myrmidon, British str., for London.
7. Rio, German str., for Amoy.
7. Senta, German str., for Hamburg.
7. Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
7. Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
7. Choyang, British str., for Canton.
7. Hunan, British str., for Canton.
8. Hoihow, British str., for Shanghai.
9. Formosa, British str., for Tamsui.
9. Rohilla, British str., for Shanghai.
9. Strathallan, British str., for Hongay.
9. Chowtai, British str., for Bangkok.
9. Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.
9. Kansu, British str., for Saigon.
9. Maria Rickmers, Ger. str., for Shanghai.
9. Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
9. Princess Wilhelm, German cr., for a cruise.
10. Fort Stuart, British ship, for Manila.
10. Deucalion, British str., for Kudat.
10. Wuotan, German str., for Saigon.
10. Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., for K'chinotsu.
10. Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
10. Peiyang, German str., for Kobe.
10. Taichow, British str., for Bangkok.
10. Wuhu, British str., for Shanghai.
10. Porpoise, British cruiser, for a cruise.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Hohenzollern*, str., from Japan—Messrs. E. Ginsani and W. S. Marsalis, Mr. and Mrs. F. Boyes, Master Sachse, Messrs. L. Hages, A. v. Huhn, J. Schroder, W. Jeffre, Swan, and Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Wehrmann and three daughters, and Mr. H. Portal.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, str., from Shanghai—Mrs. and Miss Vadler, Mrs. and Miss Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Palm, Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich and Mr. and Mrs. Pereira.

Per *Airlie*, str. from Sydney, &c.—Canon F. P. Gonzales, Fathers C. Viotal and Alves Silva, Capt. J. Moura and F. Maher, Lieut. J. Santos da Silva, Messrs. J. X. Carvalho, J. Abranchoes Silva, D. Davies, Paulo de Gama, Fernando José, and D. M. Rodrigues.

Per *Sydney*, str., for Hongkong from Yokohama—Messrs. Guillaume and T. Kimura. From Shanghai—Messrs. C. R. Shaw and C. Duystir, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. MacMichael and child, Mr. Herbert W. Kennetts, Mrs. Tenny, Mr. Lo Ham See, Mr. and Mrs. Wienberg, and Mr. W. Wienberg. For Singapore from Yokohama—Messrs. A. L. Bagwall and Dannenberg. For Suez from Yokohama—Mr. Heymark. For Marseilles from Yokohama—Messrs. J. Caro, M. Fukuda, O. Okubo, H. Seki, S. Yeki, J. Mida, J. Okasaki, S. Nakamura, C. Watanabe, and H. Said. From Kobe—Mr. H. Finasaka. From Shanghai—Messrs. A. Dich, J. Fimm, and Mrs. Dumbreck.

Per *Ancona*, str., from Yokohama—Misses Sealey and Strome, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Lieut. M. C. Allenby, Dr. May, R. N., Messrs. Jephson, H. Russell, Y. Sato, W. H. Mardon, T. J. Newkrews, H. J. Goddard, G. H. Morey, W. Wood, L. Elliott, C. T. Dukes, P. Boswell, Dresscher, Hahn, F. Lane, and L. M. Oberkottor.

Per *Rohilla*, str., for Hongkong from London—Messrs. M. W. Shade and E. Sharion, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald, From Gibraltar—Rev. M. F. Ferreira, Rev. M. A. D. Morais, Rev. J. Goncalves. From Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. Bloch. From Bombay—G. M. D. Sousa, From Penang—Mr. Swanston. From Singapore—Messrs. G. Beasley and H. C. Fanshawe. For Yokohama from London—Mr. J. Campbell Thompson, Miss Serena, Mrs. M. Lennox, Mr. C. Hansen, Miss Tapson, Miss Denny, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk. From Brindisi—Baron de Cartier, Miss Meaden. From Marseilles—Mrs. Ellis. From Colombo—Mr. M. T. Macpherson. From Penang—Messrs. De Mornay and Swanston. For Shanghai from London—Misses Davies, Power, Reid, and Harman, Dr. Mary Harman, Miss Massey, Rev. and Mrs. Collins and 2 children, Misses Darley, Johnson, Vallian, Codrington, and Jackson, Messrs. F. Shaw, Heap, A. Brown, Miss Brown, Rev. E. P. Robinson, Mr. Carns. From Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Messrs. Dinklaye and Tones. From Bombay—Mr. Miller. From Singapore—Mr. Toderbeira.

Per *Mirzapore*, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Crompton, Messrs. T. H. Garrells and C. B. Burkill, Mr. and Mrs. Gove, Messrs. D. W. Crawford, A. Wasserfall, F. Kerr, M. Bernheim, M. von Chee, and Burjoya. For London—Mr. W. T. Gresson, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, 2 children and infant, Miss Sherwood, Master Coultas, Mr. M. E. C. Cooper, and Miss Dickinson.

Per *Peru*, str., from San Francisco, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. F. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Collins, Messrs. E. N. Fiennes and S. O. Streatfield, Capt. C. Kofed, Mr. M. Erenberg and Mrs. M. Erenberg, Mr. Shui Hung Foo, and Mrs. Ito Takashima.

DEPARTED.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, str., from Shanghai for Singapore—Mr. and Miss Nadler. For Naples—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. E. Palm. For Genoa—Mrs. and Miss Johnston. For Hamburg—Mr. H. Arntzen. From Yokohama for Genoa—Messrs. A. von Huhn and C. Guisani, Mr. and Mrs. F. Boyes. For Singapore—Messrs. W. G. Marselis, L. Hegt, and A. Horstmann. For Port Said—Messrs. Turdejeff, Cofronaff, and Pakkanen. For Bremen—Mr. H. Sachse. From Hyogo for Genoa—Dr. R. L. Miller. For Bremen—Mr. Wehrmann and family. For Southampton—Rev. M. Swann. From Hongkong for Southampton—Messrs. B. H. A. Wade, Wm. Parrott, J. W. Christie and family, Rev. C. Bone and family. For Genoa—Mrs. W. W. Law, Miss M. G. Law, Mrs. S. E. Russell, Rev. Reusch and family, Rev. Feas and family, Rev. and Mrs. Ebert, Messrs. C. Reinhardt, Jepsen, Mr. and Mrs. Dattan and 4 children, Messrs. Max Grobien, H. Gildehaus, Christensen, Thomsen, and Schroeder, and Mrs. A. Larsen. For Bremen—Messrs. Mey, Jos. H. Schley, D. Neumann, and H. Erenser. For Colombo—Mr. H. Melchers, Mr. and Miss Maxwell. For Singapore—Mr. W. Ebrhardt.

Per *Oceanien*, str., for Shanghai—Messrs. J. W. Burgoyne, H. O'Shea, and Carlos. For Kobe—Mr. W. Davidson. For Yokohama—Mr. C. Pravioux.

Per *Sydney*, str., from Hongkong for Saigon—Rev. Thiriet. For Singapore—Messrs. D. J. Lambert, T. Windsor, P. G. Reilly, P. E. Moraes, Mrs. Ridges. From Yokohama for Singapore—Mr. A. L. Bagwall. For Suez—Mr. Heymark. For Marseilles—Messrs. J. Caro, M. Fukuda, C. Okubo, H. Seki, S. Yeki, J. Mida, J. Okasaki, S. Nakamura, C. Watanabe, and H. Said. From Kobe for Singapore—Mr. Dannenberg. For Marseilles—Mr. H. Finasaka. From Shanghai for Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Dumbreck, Messrs. A. Dich and J. Fimm.

Per *Patroclus*, str., for Shanghai—Mr. Kenneth.

Per *Glenartney*, str., for Shanghai—Master Sydney Grant.

Per *Hongkong*, str., for Haiphong—Messrs. Le Roux and Portal.

Per *Ask*, str., for Pakhoi—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and family.

Per *Formosa*, str., for Tamsui—Mr. Wilfred Paley.

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